



**ANNUAL REPORT**

UPON THE

**HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION**

OF THE

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD**

**FOR THE YEAR 1907.**

BY

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**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,**

AND

**WILLIAM JOURS,**  
Certif. Royal Sanitary Institute,  
**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

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\* Members of the "Health and Sanitary General Purposes Sub-Committee."

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To the Health and Sanitary Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I submit my Sixth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of your Borough. Appended are Tables as required by the Local Government Board.

Population .....	125,783 (estimated).
Area .....	3,231 acres.
Density of Population .....	38.9 persons per acre.
Birth Rate .....	30.7 per 1,000 of population.
Death Rate .....	15.4 per 1,000 of population.
Zymotic Death Rate .....	1.6 per 1,000 of population.
Infant Mortality .....	136 per 1,000 live births.
Average Birth Rate, previous 10 years .....	35.3 per 1,000 of population.
Average Death Rate, previous 10 years .....	18.5 per 1,000 of population.
Average Zymotic Death Rate, previous 10 years ...	2.5 per 1,000 of population.
Average Infant Mortality, previous 10 years .....	169 per 1,000 live births.

Number of Infectious Diseases notified, 549. Incidence rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 4.3.

BIRTHS.

During the year 3,863 births were registered, particulars of which will be found on Table 1. 1,995 were males and 1,908 were females, giving a nativity rate of 30.7 per 1,000 of population, against 31.95 last year, and 32.6 the previous year. Last year there were 3,937 births, and in 1905 3,941. There were 1,942 deaths, giving a natural increment of 1,921 to the population.

The rates for the various Wards are as follows :—

	North	North		East	South	West			
North	East	West	Central	Central	Central	Central	East	South	West
29.7	29.8	31.8	22.9	34.4	18.9	24.3	40.1	36.4	43.1

The Birth Rate is 1.2 per 1,000 below last year. The average for the years 1897-1906 inclusive is 35.3 per 1,000 of the population, so that this year the rate is 4.6 per 1,000 below the average of the previous 10 years.

DEATHS.

1,937 deaths were registered, 1,028 being males and 909 being females, against 2,053 last year and 1892 in 1905.

36 deaths occurred outside the district amongst persons belonging to the Borough, while on the other hand 31 persons belonging to other districts died in the Borough, giving a nett return of 1,942 deaths, with a death rate of 15.4 per 1,000 of population. Last year the death rate was 16.4, and the previous year 15.6 per 1,000. The average death rate for the years 1897-1906 inclusive was 18.5 per 1,000, so that this year we are 3.1 per 1,000 below the previous 10 years average.

The rates for the various Wards are as under :—

	North	North		East	South	West			
North	East	West	Central	Central	Central	Central	East	South	West
13.8	17.7	14.4	12.3	15.7	8.5	8.6	13.5	16.9	15.2

Taking the various age periods we have as follows :—

	Under 1 year	Years 1—5	Years 5—15	Years 15—25	Years 25—65	Years 65 up.
Number of deaths .....	527	298	74	89	594	355
Rate per 1,000 of population .....	4.18	2.36	.58	.70	4.72	2.82
Rate per 1,000 of population last year .....	5.21	2.63	.71	.54	4.58	2.97

It will thus be seen that ages 0—5 years give 6.55 per 1,000 ; ages above 25 years 7.54 ; and ages 5—25 give 1.29 per 1,000.



### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 549 cases were notified or discovered, an increase of 99 over last year. There were increases in Diphtheria 51 cases, Scarlet Fever 46 cases, Erysipelas 6 cases, and Puerperal Fever 2 cases, and in addition there were 43 cases of Typhus Fever and 1 of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, =149 cases. There were decreases in Typhoid Fever 26 cases, Phthisis 20 cases, Continued Fever 3 cases, Smallpox 1 case=50. A total increase of 99 cases.

538 cases occurred in 441 houses, while of those remaining 9 occurred at the Workhouse, 1 at the Nurses' Home, and 1 at Sheriff Hill Hospital. Excluding these public buildings, the houses give an average of 3.5 rooms and 5.4 persons per house. The incidence rate is 4.3 per 1,000 inhabitants, against 3.6 last year and 5.2 in 1905, and the death rate is 1.86, of which 1.41 is represented by Phthisis (Phthisis being a notifiable disease in a voluntary sense).

327 houses had an ashcloset, 61 a watercloset, and 53 an ashpit.

27 Schools were affected in the Borough, as shown on Table 10.

The Schools most severely affected with Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were Alexandra Road, Brighton Road, Higher Grade Intermediate, Kelvin Grove, Low Fell, Shipcote, and Sunderland Road.

Those in the lower part of the town were comparatively little affected; for instance, at Pipewellgate there was not a single case. It seems passing strange that in these very Schools where we expect the poorest and consequently by inference the most defectively clothed, housed, and fed children, we should find the smallest incidence of notifiable diseases. Of course we cannot state from this that these children are the healthiest in the Borough, but there is one point we cannot get away from—that many of the children who have had a hard rearing in poor dwellings are of a much hardier type than many reared under the best regulated nurture. This may seem a peculiar expression in these days when we are striving to better the conditions of the people in every way, but, be that as it may, we are face to face with the old-time expression "facts are stubborn things."

### SMALLPOX.

Not a single case of this disease was notified during the year.

### SCARLET FEVER.

236 cases were notified, 121 males and 115 females, against 190 last year, 275 in 1905, and 409 in 1904. The average for the previous 10 years was 446 cases.

Their distribution is as follows :—

North	North East	North West	Central	East Central	South Central	West Central	East	South	West
15	4	5	25	13	28	25	39	39	43

#### AGE PERIODS :—

0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65
1	70	142	16	7

The deaths recorded were 7, 4 males and 3 females. 4 died between 1—5 years, 2 between 5—15 years, and 1 between 25—65 years, and occurred thus :—

East Central	South Central	West Central	East	West	Sheriff Hill Hospital
1	1	1	2	1	1

The number of cases notified this year shows an advance of 34% over last year, but the deaths are 2.9% against 4.2% last year, and 4.0% the previous year.

The 236 cases occurred in 183 houses with an average of 3.9 rooms per house, and 5.5 persons each. 131 has ashclosets, 24 had ashpits, and 28 waterclosets.

Single cases occurred in 145 houses.  
 Two cases occurred in each of 25 houses.  
 Three cases occurred in each of 11 houses.  
 Four cases occurred in each of 2 houses.

The incidence rate was 1.8, and the mortality .04 per 1,000 of population.

### DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

164 cases were notified, 83 males and 81 females, against 113 last year, and 160 in 1905.

	Ages 0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65
Diphtheria .....	3	55	83	6	8
Membranous Croup...	—	8	1	—	—

distributed thus :—

North	North East	North West	Central	East Central	South Central	West Central	East	South	West	Workhouse
7	8	11	17	7	14	20	17	31	31	1

31 deaths were registered, 16 males and 15 females.

0— 1 year .....	2 died.
1— 5 years .....	23 died.
5—15 years .....	5 died.
15—25 years .....	1 died.

This gives a death rate of .24 per 1,000 of population, against .27 last year.

There are 51 more cases than last year, but there are 3 less deaths. Medical men still continue to use the anti-diphtheritic serum supplied by the Council, and no doubt this has largely to do with the lower percentage of deaths this year being 18.9 against 30.0% last year. The quantity of serum given out during the year was 496,000 units.

In each of 134 houses 1 case occurred.  
 In each of 8 houses 2 cases occurred.  
 In each of 3 houses 3 cases occurred.  
 In 1 house 4 cases occurred.  
 At the Workhouse 1 case occurred.

163 cases occurred in 146 houses, giving an average in cases of Diphtheria of 3.8 rooms and 5.5 persons per house, and in Membranous Croup of 3.0 rooms and 5.1 persons per house.

109 houses had an ashcloset, 21 an ashpit, and 16 a watercloset. The incidence rate was 1.2 for Diphtheria and .07 for Membranous Croup, while the mortality was .2 per 1,000 for Diphtheria and .03 per 1,000 for Membranous Croup.

### TYPHOID FEVER.

Only 20 cases were notified, as against 46 cases last year, and 33 the previous year. 16 were males and 4 females.

Ages 5—15	15—25	25—65	65 upwards
1	6	12	1

distributed thus :—

North	North East	North West	East Central	West Central	East	West
7	1	2	4	2	3	1

There were 6 deaths, 5 males and 1 female. 1 died between 5—15 years, 2 between 15—25 years, and 3 between 25—65 years. 1 case each occurred in 17 houses, and 3 cases in one house.

The eighteen houses had an average of 3 rooms and 5.2 inmates each.

14 houses had an ashcloset, and 4 a watercloset. The incidence rate was .1 and the mortality rate .04 per 1,000 of population.

The Sanitary Inspectors tested the drains of every house, the milk supply was carefully investigated, water pipes, sinks, etc., were all examined, and all possible precautions taken to prevent the spread in each case. Several defective drains were remedied through this procedure.

## TYPHUS FEVER.

During the year 43 cases of Typhus Fever were notified or discovered, but as 6 more cases were admitted in January, 1908, and with the hope that these may be the last of the outbreak, I give below particulars of the 49 cases.

The ages of the patients were :—

Wks. Mths.		YEARS.																											
3	7	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	23	26	27	28	30	33	35	37	40	41	45	51	
1 <sup>f</sup>	1 <sup>m</sup>	1 <sup>m</sup>	1 <sup>f</sup>	2 <sup>f</sup>	3 <sup>m2</sup> <sub>f 1</sub>	2 <sup>f</sup>	4 <sup>m3</sup> <sub>f 1</sub>	1 <sup>f</sup>	2 <sup>m</sup>	2 <sup>m1</sup> <sub>f 1</sub>	1 <sup>f</sup>	2 <sup>m1</sup> <sub>f 1</sub>	1 <sup>f</sup>	2 <sup>m1</sup> <sub>f 1</sub>	2 <sup>f</sup>	1 <sup>f</sup>	3 <sup>f</sup>	1 <sup>m</sup>	1 <sup>f</sup>	1 <sup>f</sup>	1 <sup>f</sup>	1 <sup>f</sup>	2 <sup>m1</sup> <sub>f 1</sub>	5 <sup>m3</sup> <sub>f 2</sub>	1 <sup>f</sup>	1 <sup>m</sup>	2 <sup>m1</sup> <sub>f 1</sub>	1 <sup>m</sup>	
Total ...														49 <sup>m20</sup> <sub>f 29</sub>															

They were distributed thus :—

North	North East	North West	East Central	South Central	West Central	Nurses' Home	Sheriff Hill Hosp.
1	7	26	12	1	1	1	1

- 1 case occurred in each of 8 houses.  
2 cases occurred in 1 house.  
3 cases occurred in each of 4 houses.  
4 cases occurred in each of 3 houses.  
8 cases occurred in 1 house.  
1 case occurred at the Nurses' Home.  
1 case occurred at Sheriff Hill Hospital.

Excluding the two Institutions, 47 cases occurred in 18 houses, with an average of 2.8 rooms and 6.2 inmates per house.

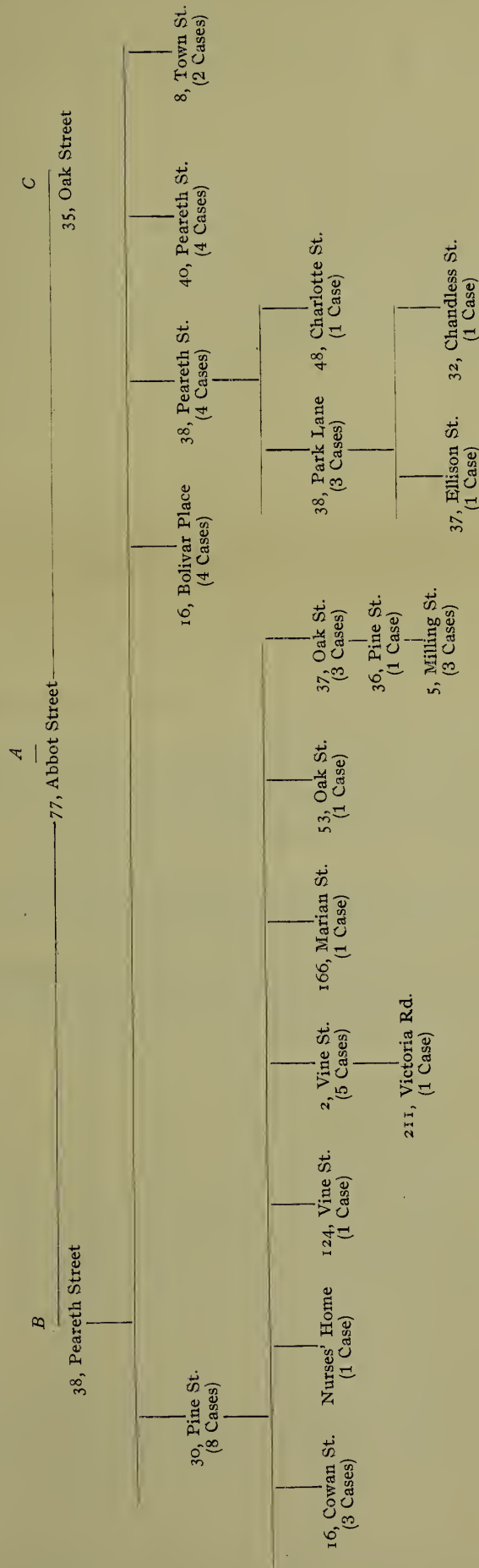
3 cases died in Hospital and 1 at home, their ages being 18, 37, 40, and 51 years respectively. This gives a death rate of 8.1% for the whole, or 6.1% of those treated in Hospital.

The first 3 cases came under my notice as Typhoid Fever on the 25th October. One 15 years of age from Peareth Street, another 35 years of age from Peareth Street, and another 37 years from Town Street. The woman 35 years was convalescent, but the girl 15 years was very ill. The woman 37 years was not quite so ill. The girl had been ill 13 days, the woman 16 days. At this period no rash was discernible on any one of them, and they failed to give Widal's reaction for Typhoid. On the 28th October I got a batch of sufferers from 30 Pine Street, a woman and 4 young adults. The woman died the following day. These also failed to give Widal's reaction, and here one had temperature charts, and in a day or two a rash to confirm the early suspicion of Typhus Fever.

All the succeeding cases are shown by contact on the chart.



# OUTBREAK OF TYPHUS FEVER.



One Nurse contracted Typhus in Hospital.  
A.B.C.—Deaths certified as due to "Pneumonia."

TOTAL 49 CASES.

As regards origin, I am led to believe that 3 deaths signed up as Pneumonia occurring in Peareth Street, Abbot Street, and Oak Street, were Typhus Fever, the death dating furthest back being 31st August, 1907. Beyond this I cannot go, after searching and sifting all possible means to arrive at its importation into the town. Notwithstanding I have failed to trace how it got here, I by no means believe in the idea of its spontaneous generation. The fact that 3 or 4 or even more cases have occurred in one house has made it much easier to deal with, as fewer centres were thereby generated.

In most of the large epidemics the average age of patients has been 30 years. In our cases the average age was 20 years.

According to Dr. Murchison, the great authority on Typhus Fever, the rash is absent in 25% of patients under 15 years of age, absent in 14% of those between 15 and 22 years, and almost constantly present during some part of the illness in those over that age. With this information before us, and the absence so long of Typhus amongst us, it is not surprising that the early cases may be overlooked, and particularly as Pneumonia is sometimes a complication of Typhus. The temperature chart (which the busy practitioner cannot keep in every case of illness) is largely diagnostic in itself.

Of our cases, 7 evidently passed the time and showed no rash when they came under observation.

- In 7 patients there was no rash.
- In 10 patients the rash appeared on the fourth day of illness.
- In 14 patients the rash appeared on the fifth day of illness.
- In 4 patients the rash appeared on the sixth day of illness.
- In 4 patients the rash appeared on the seventh day of illness.
- In 3 patients the rash appeared on the eighth day of illness.

Of those early under observation, 13% under 15 years had no rash, between 15—22 33%; so that of the whole 16.6% showed no rash.

Several of the cases under 18 years of age were suffering from moderately severe attacks, while above that age the majority had severe attacks.

I do not propose to go in detail into the symptomatology of the disease, but I have good evidence to show that Typhus is undoubtedly infectious before the rash appears, so behaving something after the nature of measles, and more marked even than this, inasmuch as cases without a rash give off the infection.

We have something to be thankful for in the phenomenally low death rate, 8.1% of all cases, and only 6.1% of those treated in Hospital, whereas the majority of epidemics give from 14—20%.

Our Hospital by some was not considered an ideal place for Smallpox, but it is certainly all right for Typhus. In it we were able to get practically open-air treatment, and this, together with plenty of boiled water to drink, plenty of food, and simply medicating each case according as any special organ indicated need, was the general routine of treatment.

The majority of houses in which these cases were found were dirty, verminous, badly-ventilated houses. I often thought if some of our well-to-do people only knew the houses from which some of the workers who make their garments came, they would shudder to adorn themselves.

We certainly have the Cleansing of Persons Act to make verminous people clean themselves, but in the absence of infectious disease we are practically without statutory power to compel these people to keep their houses clean. We have a minimum standard of living and sleeping capacity set out by law as regards lodging-houses, and over and above this the power of regular inspection, yet for the so-called "Englishman's castle" not even a minimum standard is set forth, and if we manage to get a conviction against these people, it must be on some side issue, such as causing children unnecessary suffering, and so on.

At the beginning of the outbreak I advised every medical practitioner in the Borough and some of the neighbouring districts to put them on their guard. I also advised every Medical Officer of Health in the County of Durham, and the County Medical Officer of Health of Northumberland. I am happy to state that with the exception of a contact whose name was withheld from me, and who developed the disease in Newcastle, no other town or district was infected from us so far as I know.

Each case, with the exception of one who was dying when seen, was moved immediately to the Hospital. The contacts were also taken and disinfected. In the meantime the houses were

thoroughly disinfected, and all precautions possible taken. Several of the contacts were kept in observation blocks, some because they were sickly, others because their fathers and mothers were isolated with the disease, and to have sent them to their friends was only risking the creation of fresh centres. Where, however, adults seemed quite healthy, they were allowed to go home and to work, on the understanding that immediately they or any of their household took ill, they stayed from work and secured medical advice, or advised the Health Department. Lists of all contacts were kept. The Inspector of each district took his list every morning and visited the homes of all contacts. Information of every illness was made known to me at mid-day, and I at once visited any suspect. In this way by far the greatest number of the cases were discovered by our own staff. School children who were contacts were all ordered to stay from school. Schools at which contacts or cases had been attending were disinfected. The teachers at various schools helped materially in letting us know of any absentees about whom they had suspicion.

As fleas are known to be carriers of the infection, all our men were supplied with half-Wellington boots.

Only one of our staff, a nurse, contracted the disease. The nurses were kept on duty as short a time as possible. The Matron, nurses, and men have worked diligently, and done all in their power in their various departments. At the time of writing this report, the maximum recognised period of incubation is passed since the last case, so that I trust the outbreak is also passed.

The last outbreak recorded in Gateshead broke out during the last 3 months of 1881, when 5 deaths occurred. The number of cases is not recorded.

In 1882 there were 198 cases with 49 deaths, giving a death rate of 24.7%, and in 1883 there were 48 cases with 17 deaths, giving a death rate of 35.4%. 2 deaths were recorded in 1884, 4 in 1885, 1 in 1886, 3 in 1887, 2 in 1888, and 1 in 1889.

### PHTHISIS.

8 cases were notified, as against 28 last year, and 20 the previous year.

5 were males and 3 females, 3 were between 15 and 20 years, 2 were between 20 and 25 years, 2 were between 25 and 30 years, 1 was between 50 and 55 years, 4 occurred in the North West Ward, 2 occurred in the Central Ward, and 1 each occurred in the East and West Wards.

The 8 cases occurred in 8 houses with an average of 4 rooms and 5 persons each. 7 had an ashcloset and 1 a watercloset convenience.

This gives an incidence rate of .06, while the mortality from the disease is 1.4 per 1,000 of population.

178 deaths were registered, as against 141 last year. 109 were males and 69 females.

Ages 0—1    1—5    5—15    15—25    25—65    65 and upwards.										
1        2        9        44        117        5										
distributed thus :—										
North	North East	North West	Central	East Central	South Central	West Central	East	South	West	Workhouse
10	19	17	11	15	12	14	16	10	20	34

From other Tubercular diseases we have the following deaths, 68—35 males and 33 females, against 74 last year.

Ages 0—1    1—5    5—15    15—25    25—65										
18        29        11        4        6										
distributed thus :—										
North	North East	North West	Central	East Central	West Central	East	South	West	Workhouse	Children's Hospital
7	13	5	5	9	6	10	5	5	1	2

Giving a total of 246 deaths from Tuberculosis, with a death rate of 1.9 per 1,000 of population, the Phthisis rate being 1.4 per 1,000. The combined death rate was 1.6 last year, 1.4 in 1905, and 2.4 in 1904.

On the face of 178 deaths from Phthisis and 8 notifications for the year, allowing that some already notified may have been ill two or three years, we can only arrive at one conclusion, viz., that voluntary notification here is a complete failure. Medical men are often indirectly charged



with sending notifications of infectious diseases for the sake of 2/6, but in this instance it appears as though they miss half-crowns they may easily earn. The root of the matter lies in the fact that the feelings of phthisical persons and their relatives are considered, and rightly so too, but these should only be considered in so far as the considerations are compatible with the safety of the inhabitants at large. All kinds of schemes are being devised to reduce the incidence of Phthisis such as stricter supervision of cattle, milch cows, milk supply, etc., yet the authorities have the very information withheld at the beginning of phthisical cases which would give them reasonable latitude to protect others. Surely the spread of Phthisis between human beings is equally as pressing as the spread between animals, or that between animals and man. There may be various objections to compulsory notification, but still there is plenty of room for more enthusiasm amongst those concerned in dealing with cases.

### ERYSIPELAS.

71 cases were notified, 31 males and 40 females, against 65 last year, 73 the previous year, and 74 in 1904.

Ages 1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 upwards
2	5	6	48	10

distributed thus :—

North	North West	Central	East Central	South Central	West Central	East	South	West	Workhouse
11	11	6	2	3	9	9	7	5	8

8 cases occurred in the Workhouse, 63 cases occurred in 63 houses with an average of 3.8 rooms and 5.1 persons per house.

47 had an ashclosets, 9 a watercloset, and 7 an ashpit.

The incidence rate was .5 per 1,000 and the mortality .004.

One male and 1 female died between 26—65. One in the North West and the other in the Central Ward.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

6 cases were notified and 5 died. 2 deaths each occurred in 1906, 1905, 1904. The 6 cases occurred in 6 houses with an average of 2.3 rooms and 2.7 people. The incidence rate was .04, and the mortality .03 per 1,000.

The 5 deaths occurred in women over 25 years of age, 3 in the East Central and 2 in the West Ward.

Of the other diseases incidental to parturition, 11 deaths were registered, 4 below and 7 above 25 years of age.

### MEASLES.

There were 59 deaths registered, 27 males and 32 females, against 50 last year and 39 the previous year.

Under 1 year, 18 died.  
Between 1—5 years, 35 died.  
Between 5—15 years, 6 died.

This gives a death rate of .46, against .40 last year and .32 in 1905. Distributed thus :—

North	North East	North West	Central	East Central	West Central	East	South	West
7	15	4	2	17	2	6	5	1

The incidence was most marked in the lower and East part of the town, and interfered with school attendance, but never to the extent of advising closure of any school.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

45 deaths were registered, 13 males and 32 females, against 40 last year and 41 in 1905.

Under 1 year, 21 died.  
Between 1—5 years, 21 died.  
Between 5—15 years, 3 died.



giving a death rate of .35 per 1,000, against .32 last year, .33 in 1905, and .74 in 1904.

And distributed thus :—

North	North East	North West	Central	East Central	South Central	West Central	East	South	West
8	5	4	2	7	1	6	5	1	6

These two diseases, Measles and Whooping Cough, give more than double the number of deaths recorded from Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Typhus Fever combined, yet the amount of indifference shown by the public is appalling. Instead of getting medical advice when a child has apparently a cold in the head or an irritating cough, they go on trying all kinds of simple remedies, exposing their children in all possible ways, and still in many cases sticking to the old-time idea that children must have these diseases, and the sooner they get them the better. Very often the later they are in getting them the better the chance of recovery, but a child is no more born to have Measles or Whooping Cough than it is to be hanged.

### INFLUENZA.

10 deaths were registered, 6 males and 4 females, against 5 last year and 7 the previous year.

Between 1—5 years, 1 died.  
Between 15—25 years, 2 died.  
Between 25—65 years, 5 died.  
Over 65 years, 2 died.

giving a death rate of .07, against .04 last year, and .05 the previous year.

There is probably no infectious disease which acts so deleteriously on the brain for some time after the acute stage as this does. The terrible depression which follows, and very often the tendency to suicide, mark it as a disease which should have the greatest care during the acute stage, and a prolonged rest under medical observation during convalescence. The too early return to work, and particularly mental work, is responsible for many persons breaking down completely.

### DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

55 deaths were registered, 29 males and 26 females, against 219 last year, 124 in 1905, and 155 in 1904.

	Ages 0—1	1—5	25—65	65 upwards
Diarrhœa .....	26	13	1	2
Enteritis .....	8	4	1	0

distributed thus;—

	North	North East	North West	East Central	South Central	South	West
Diarrhœa .....	4	11	9	9	2	7	0
Enteritis .....	2	1	5	3	0	0	2

This gives a death rate of .43 per 1,000, against 1.7 per 1,000 last year, 1.02 in 1905, 1.3 in 1904, and 1.7 in 1903.

The returns of the Registrar General show the Diarrhœa mortality .37 for Gateshead and .39 as the average for the 76 great towns, as against 1.62 and 1.16 respectively last year. No doubt many towns will be able to claim a lower infantile mortality this year against last year, but too much weight must not be put on sanitary improvements and individual efforts of authorities, for here one factor has operated largely to reduce this mortality, and over this factor we have absolutely no control. This factor is meteorology. The continued low temperature recorded during the summer has had a material effect, inasmuch as that heating of the earth's crust necessary for the increase of Diarrhœa has not occurred to any extent. We can only blame the public for neglecting to remedy matters over which they have control, and conversely we cannot take credit for results brought about by factors over which we have no control.

The combined deaths recorded from Diarrhœa and Enteritis this year are just a quarter of those recorded last year.

### CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

On the 27th March, a case was notified in a girl 3½ years, residing in Prest Street. She died within half-an-hour of my seeing her. Her physical signs very nearly approached the classic picture

of the disease. Cerebro-spinal fluid was taken and subjected to a searching bacteriological examination here, and at the College of Medicine. The specific diplococcus was found. Material was also submitted to Dr. Gordon, the Local Government Board expert, who telegraphed confirming the diagnosis.

As regards the origin of the case, I can only state what holds in other towns, that a case generally appears from which numerous cases may follow, but yet we are left in blissful ignorance as to how and when the first did arise.

Inquiries showed that this child had never been from home, and although the father is an itinerant painter on the North Eastern Railway, yet no history of contact with the disease could be discovered, nor yet was there a history of visitors who might have been probable contacts of a known case.

The child was buried promptly, the house thoroughly disinfected, also the houses of people visiting, and the two remaining children of the household were isolated and kept under observation at Sheriff Hill Hospital. No further cases developed.

Notices were sent to every medical practitioner setting forth that the Council regarded Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis as a notifiable disease until further notice. The notice has now expired.

### ANTHRAX.

On the 29th May I visited, with a medical practitioner, a married woman residing in Rawling Road, who was suffering from a sore on her right cheek. After careful examination we concluded that it was a malignant pustule which is one of the external forms in which Anthrax manifests itself in man. We advised her to go to the Newcastle Infirmary, where she was treated for Anthrax and recovered.

I ascertained that she got the whole of her meat from a butcher in that locality. The two week-ends previous to the 29th, she had bought some hough and cut it up to stew. From information received from the Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle, the butcher in question had bought, on the 16th May, at Mr. Tindall's Meat Market, Newcastle, the hind quarter of a beast, which, as the M.O.H. says, "we have just obtained evidence that this beast was probably suffering from Anthrax." Mr. Jours (our Sanitary Inspector) ascertained from Mr. Tindall that this butcher did purchase a hind quarter on the date mentioned. The mode of infection is easily explained:—The blood of an animal suffering from Anthrax is laden with bacilli, and anyone handling the meat of an animal suffering from the disease is readily infected through any small abrasion of the skin. The inference is therefore that the woman, while cutting the meat to stew, had evidently scratched her face. The other members of the family probably escaped from the fact that the process of cooking had killed the bacilli, but notwithstanding that cooking (in the proper sense) renders the bacilli innocuous, it is an extremely dangerous policy to preach this doctrine, as much meat eaten is undercooked, and may be a source of great danger.

The source of the Anthrax in this particular case was part and parcel of that investigated by the Newcastle Authorities as occurring about Seaton Delaval.

The Gateshead butcher stated that he bought the meat in a bona-fide manner, expecting it to be all right, and he did not see anything unusual in its appearance.

The husband of the infected woman stated "I purchased the meat and carried it home. I thought it looked rather darker than meat we usually get, but of course I had not sufficient knowledge to suspect what was the matter, or that anything was wrong."

The Chief Sanitary Inspector paid particular attention to the butcher's premises, and no other case was brought to our notice.

**CHEST DISEASES, OTHER THAN PHTHISIS.**

From these diseases the following died :—	Males	Females	Per 1000 of Population.	
Bronchitis.....	172	94	78	1.3674
Broncho Pneumonia .....	64	36	28	.5088
Pneumonia .....	91	56	35	.7234
Pleuro Pneumonia .....	3	1	2	.0238
Asthma .....	6	4	2	.0477
Pleurisy .....	4	0	4	.0318
Hydrothorax .....	1	1	0	.0071
Tumour of Lung .....	1	1	0	.0071
Silicosis .....	1	1	0	.0071
	343	194	149	2.7242

Last year there were 324 deaths, with a rate of 2.548 per 1,000, 371 deaths in 1905 with a rate of 3.077 per 1,000, and 438 deaths in 1904, with a rate of 3.705 per 1,000 of population.

**CARDIAC DISEASE.**

146 deaths were registered, 73 males and 73 females, against 171 last year and 179 in 1905.

Between 5—15 years, 6 died.  
Between 15—25 years, 6 died.  
Between 25—65 years, 94 died.  
Over 65 years, 40 died.

giving a death rate of 1.1 per 1,000, against 1.3 last year and 1.4 the previous year.

**DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.**

In the Workhouse there were .....	193	deaths.
In Sheriff Hill Hospital there were .....	9	„
In the Children's Hospital there were .....	7	„
TOTAL .....	209	„

Particulars as to causes will be found on Tables 5 and 13. This represents 10.6 per cent. of total deaths, against 10.7 last year, and 9.9 the previous year.

At the County Asylum, Sedgefield, there were .....	33	deaths.
At Harton Workhouse there was .....	1	death.
At Cardiff Seaman's Home there was .....	1	„
At Tynemouth Infirmary there was .....	1	„

giving a total of 36 persons dying outside of, but belonging to, the Borough. See Table 14.

**INQUESTS.**

There were 70 cases, 52 males and 18 females, particulars of which will be found on Table II.

Suicides give 11, 9 males and 2 females ; overlaying, 11 cases, 6 males and 5 females. There were 5 cases of drowning, 5 of burns and scalds, and 16 accidental falls.

**UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.**

81 deaths were registered without proper medical certification, 36 males and 45 females. This is only two-thirds of last year, and therefore shows considerable improvement. Cardiac Disease accounts for 24, Convulsions 16, and Premature Birth 8. See Table 12.

**INFANT MORTALITY.**

527 deaths were registered, 306 males and 221 females, giving an infant mortality of 136 per 1,000 live births, against 163 last year, 139 in 1905, and 173 in 1904.

This represent a death rate of 4.1 per 1,000 of population, and forms 27.1% of the general death rate.



The proportion of boys to girls born during the year is 102.5 to 100, and the deaths 138.4 boys to 100 girls.

Zymotic Diseases account for .....	75	deaths.
Chest Diseases account for .....	71	„
Tubercular Disease account for .....	19	„
Premature Birth, Congenital Debility, and Defects and Injury at Birth account for .....	237	„
Congenital Syphilis accounts for .....	7	„
Dentition, Marasmus, Convulsions, and Meningitis account for .....	86	„
Accidents (10 from overlaying) account for .....	13	„
Other Causes .....	19	„
	527	„

Of the Zymotic Diseases, 34 are due to Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 21 to Whooping Cough, 18 to Measles, and 2 to Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. See Table 15. There are 115 fewer deaths amongst infants this year than last, but as there are 118 fewer deaths from Diarrhœa, my remarks under that disease are borne out, and the lower Infantile Mortality entirely depends upon it.

To take the other causes separately, there is a great increase in deaths from overlaying, viz., 10 against 2 last year. This is surely largely preventive, and probably the suggested new legislation may have a good effect in this direction. There is a slight decrease in the number of deaths from Tubercular Diseases, Dentition, and Marasmus.

There is an increase in the number of deaths from Premature Birth, Congenital Debility, and Congenital Syphilis, constituting in themselves an Infant Mortality of 63.1 per 1,000 live births, or very nearly half of the whole number, and of this number no less than 188 died before exceeding the age of 4 weeks.

Does not this clearly point that in dealing with Infantile Mortality we must go to the source? The source, then, is not altogether the care bestowed on infants after birth, but the factors which are active before the child is born. What are these factors?

- 1.—There is employment of women who must turn out to help to keep the home where the husband's wages are insufficient, or where he is out of work. This arises out of necessity more than desire, and in most cases women are working with insufficient food, insufficient clothing, and emerge from an environment out of keeping with any attempt at reasonable hygiene.
- 2.—The abuses of alcohol, which lowers the nutrition of the foetus.
- 3.—Attendance in previous labours by unskilled persons, often leaving behind unhealthy conditions of the uterus, which make it impossible for a healthy child to be born.
- 4.—Venereal diseases.
- 5.—Lack of desire to augment the number of the family, and this to my mind is the most serious. Women in this condition pay attention to quack advertisements for the removal of obstructions. They take drugs to remove the obstruction themselves, and even go so far as to have instrumental interference. What is the result? The obstruction is sometimes removed, but if not, the child, through the suffering of the mother, or by direct action on its own organism, is reduced to such a poor state that extra uterine life is impossible for any length of time. Strange enough too, many of these women, after the child does arrive, fret should they not succeed in rearing it. Look, too, at the number of abortions and still-births that must be due to this cause. The one way to stop this largely is to put an end to fraudulent advertisements and impose heavy penalties on both buyers and sellers of these wares. There is also the habit of prevention to conception, which is undoubtedly growing, but without doubt someone must ultimately suffer physically, be it the father, the mother, the infant, or all three.

In this matter I still hold to my former conviction that in this respect the nation suffers not so much from "physical degeneration" as from "moral degeneration."



CANCER AND DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

79 deaths were registered from Cancer, 36 males and 43 females, against 76 last year, 60 in 1905, and 79 in 1904. Excluding 53 deaths from Convulsions, 92 deaths were registered from diseases of the brain and nervous system, 50 males and 42 females, a decrease of 54 on last year. Full particulars will be found on Tables 16 and 17.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL POSITION.

(Deduced principally from the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar General).

BIRTH RATE.

The position of our town to the 31 towns with populations over 120,000, the 76 large towns with populations over 50,000, the 142 smaller towns, England and Wales, the rest of England and Wales, and the Administrative County of Durham.

The average of the 31 great towns is .....	27.2 per 1,000.
The average of the 76 large towns is .....	27.0 „
The average of the 142 smaller towns is .....	25.7 „
The average of England and Wales is .....	26.2 „
The average of the rest of England and Wales is .....	25.6 „
The average of the Administrative County of Durham is .....	34.8 „

Gateshead Birth Rate is 30.7, being the fifth highest of the great towns, and 3.5 above the average, 3.7 above the average of the 76 large towns, 5.0 above the smaller towns, 4.5 above England and Wales, 5.1 above the rest of England and Wales, and 4.1 below the Administrative County of Durham.

DEATH RATE.

31 great towns average .....	15.2 per 1,000.
76 large towns average.....	15.3 „
142 smaller towns average .....	14.5 „
England and Wales average .....	15.0 „
Rest of England and Wales .....	14.8 „
Administrative County of Durham .....	17.0 „

Gateshead Death rate is 15.4, being .2 above the average of the 31 great towns, .1 above the average of the 76 large towns, .9 above the smaller towns, .4 above England and Wales, .6 above the rest of England and Wales, and 1.6 below the Administrative County of Durham.

Only one of the provincial towns (Rhondda) with a population over 120,000, shows a smaller percentage of deaths to births.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

31 great towns average .....	1.56 per 1000.
76 large towns average.....	1.54 „
142 smaller towns average .....	1.28 „
England and Wales average .....	1.25 „
The rest of England and Wales.....	.72 „
Administrative County of Durham .....	1.98 „

Gateshead rate is the average of the 31 great towns, it is .02 higher than the 76 large towns, .28 higher than the smaller towns, .31 higher than England and Wales, .84 higher than the rest of England and Wales, and .42 below the Administrative County of Durham.

The following Table shows the Death, Birth, Zymotic, and Infant Mortality rates in Gateshead since 1878 (30 years).

This year we record the lowest death rate, having fallen from 27.5 in 1878 to 15.4 in 1907.

We have, however, to record the lowest birth rate, having fallen from 44.4 in 1878 to 30.7 in 1907.

We also have to record the lowest Zymotic death rate since 1878, with one exception, 1888, when it was 1.6, the same as in 1907.

The Infantile Mortality in 1878 was 170, in 1879 132, but the rate 136 of 1907 is the lowest since 1880, when it was 189 per 1,000 live births.

STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD,  
FROM 1877 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE.

			Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Zymotic Rate.		Infantile Mortality.
1878	...	...	44.4	...	27.5	...	7.13	...	170
1879	...	...	41.4	...	21.3	...	2.89	...	132
1880	...	...	40.4	...	24.4	...	5.65	...	189
1881	...	...	40.6	...	20.5	...	2.63	...	155
1882	...	...	40.9	...	24.4	...	3.92	...	178
1883	...	...	40.1	...	23.7	...	4.13	...	155
1884	...	...	40.6	...	25.1	...	5.0	...	178
1885	...	...	39.3	...	20.8	...	2.5	...	155
1886	...	...	37.0	...	18.7	...	2.7	...	160
1887	...	...	38.4	...	21.2	...	3.1	...	160
1888	...	...	36.2	...	17.0	...	1.6	...	144
1889	...	...	35.9	...	21.4	...	3.4	...	174
1890	...	...	37.3	...	20.6	...	2.2	...	156
1891	...	...	38.5	...	23.2	...	3.3	...	181
1892	...	...	36.9	...	19.2	...	1.8	...	152
1893	...	...	36.3	...	19.3	...	3.3	...	171
1894	...	...	34.2	...	17.7	...	2.6	...	152
1895	...	...	34.7	...	18.4	...	2.5	...	187
1896	...	...	36.0	...	19.5	...	3.1	...	175
1897	...	...	35.8	...	18.6	...	2.2	...	173
1898	...	...	35.4	...	20.7	...	3.1	...	209
1899	...	...	36.5	...	18.9	...	2.0	...	176
1900	...	...	36.4	...	19.2	...	1.7	...	167
1901	...	...	36.7	...	21.8	...	4.2	...	196
1902	...	...	36.8	...	18.02	...	2.3	...	137
1903	...	...	35.7	...	16.7	...	2.1	...	158
1904	...	...	34.3	...	18.8	...	3.1	...	173
1905	...	...	32.6	...	15.6	...	2.1	...	139
1906	...	...	31.9	...	16.4	...	2.9	...	163
1907	...	...	30.7	...	15.4	...	1.6	...	136

**WATER SUPPLY.**

The water supply has been sufficient and of good quality during the year. There was a complaint similar to last year, viz., of excessive hardness for a few days, which was explained by the lime used after cleansing one of the reservoirs. Following on this complaint, you requested me to report on the reservoirs. I visited them in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector and presented you a report thereon. A copy has been sent to the Water Company for their consideration. Briefly, the report suggested that the existing large reservoir at Carr's Hill might be divided in two, one part covered and ventilated, the other used during stress or while cleansing the covered one, or perhaps better still, the making of a new reservoir of smaller capacity in the adjoining field, and the keeping in reserve any portion of the existing reservoirs which may seem most convenient to the Water Company. The water in the covered reservoir at Beacon Lough on the warm day we visited it, was very cool, agreeable to the taste, and very sparkling. The advantages of covering are the prevention of contamination by surface washings, protection from deposition of floating materials, soot, pollen, etc.; the exclusion of light which aids the development of certain plants;

the exclusion of the sun's rays, which heat the water, aid decomposition, and further help the development of undesirable plants. Exclusion of heat also prevents evaporation. I referred to plants, but plants need form no part of a properly constructed reservoir, which should be deep rather than extended, so as to lessen evaporation and secure coolness, and should be periodically and carefully cleaned out.

#### DISPOSAL OF REFUSE AND SCAVENGING.

The collection of house refuse during the night and trade refuse during the day is still continued throughout the Borough. During the year 92,210 tons were collected.

At the end of the year there were collectively about 21,025 ashpits, ashclosets and wet and dry pan closets. For 162 foul ashpits and privies 125 ash closets and 37 waterclosets have been substituted.

Since you acted on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Scavenging Department, requesting owners of property to provide a receptacle for refuse at the rear of their premises, there has been great improvement in the front streets, not nearly the amount of paper has been blown about, or the amount of material lifted.

As usual, the Superintendent of this Department has carried out his work with diligence, care, and economy.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The following examinations have been made :—

Phthisis.....	53	Positive	39
		Negative	14
Diphtheria .....	84	Positive	45
		Negative	39
Typhoid Fever .....	38	Positive	12
		Negative	26
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	1	Positive	
Malaria .....	1	Positive.	

#### FEVER HOSPITALS.

During the year 137 cases were treated as follows :—

Scarlet Fever .....	59
Diphtheria .....	29
Typhus Fever .....	42
Typhoid Fever.....	7

This represents 29.5% of the total number of cases notified.

Of these the following died :—

Scarlet Fever .....	1
Diphtheria .....	4
Typhus Fever .....	3
Typhoid Fever.....	1

giving a death rate of 6.5% of the total cases admitted.

		Days in Hospital.	Average.
Scarlet Fever cured cases .....	58	2836	48.8
Scarlet Fever death .....	1	3	3
	59	2839	48.1



		Days in Hospital.	Average.
Diphtheria cured cases .....	25	864	34.5
Diphtheria deaths .....	4	145	36.2
	29	1009	34.9
Typhus Fever cured cases .....	39	1644	42.1
Typhus Fever deaths .....	3	51	17.0
	42	1695	40.3
Typhoid Fever cured cases .....	6	264	44.0
Typhoid Fever deaths .....	1	19	19.0
	7	283	40.4

Cases isolated at Hospital.—

Typhus Fever .....	97.6%
Typhoid Fever .....	35.0%
Scarlet Fever .....	24.8%
Diphtheria .....	17.6%

Cases isolated at home :—

Typhus Fever .....	2.4%*
Typhoid Fever .....	65.0%
Scarlet Fever .....	75.2%
Diphtheria .....	82.4%
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	100.0%*

\* One case each, too ill to move to Hospital.

The whole of the staff has worked diligently and conscientiously, particularly during the outbreak of Typhus Fever. Considering the risk they were running in contracting this disease, there was not one showed the white feather, and it is questionable whether these employees are not equally as brave as soldiers on the field of battle, knowing, as the soldier does, that his life may be snatched at any moment. They never have fear of Small Pox, because they have faith in the protective powers of vaccination, but for Typhus we have no specific preventive, and must just in a way "go for chances," using only those means which keep up the physical and mental powers of the body to stave off an attack.

### MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

As in previous years, I have visited the whole of the registered midwives with regard to their homes, habits, outfit, and competence. There is a further improvement on last year as regards cleanliness and the keeping of registers and outfit. Several women practising as midwives but unregistered have given an undertaking not to practice in future. The Coroner and Deputy Coroner have also helped us in this respect by carefully investigating by inquest the deaths of infants where the births were in any way connected with an unregistered woman.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Report on the administration of this Act in the County Borough of Gateshead for the year 1907.

Section 132 of the Act specifies "The Medical Officer of Health of every district council shall, in his annual report to them, report specifically on the administration of this Act in Workshops and workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his annual report, or as much of it as deals with this subject to the Secretary of State."



There are 93 factories, 32 workplaces, and 21 outworkers' premises and 239 workshops registered in the Borough, the trades being divided as follows :—

TRADE.	No.	TRADE.	No.
WORKSHOPS :—		Saddlers .....	7
Bakehouses .....	18	Photographers .....	5
Tailors .....	20	Clock and Watch Makers.....	2
Bootmakers .....	11	Pipe Makers and Clay Moulders.....	6
Dressmakers .....	30	Drysalters .....	7
Milliners .....	28	Laundries .....	11
Knitters .....	2	Rope Makers.....	2
Cap Makers .....	1	Cycle Repairers.....	3
Upholsterers .....	2	File Cutters .....	1
Bedding Makers .....	1	Sculptors .....	3
French Polishers .....	2	Botanical Brewers .....	2
Joiners and Cabinet Makers.....	21	Boiler Composition Makers.....	3
Picture Framers .....	3	Weighing Machine Repairers.....	2
Trunk and Box Makers .....	2	Brush Maker.....	1
Lath Renders .....	2	Coopers .....	2
Plumbers .....	14	Pickle Makers .....	3
Cartwrights and General Smiths ...	19	Other Trades.....	3
		Total .....	239
WORKPLACES. :—		Marine Stores .....	5
Gut Scrapers .....	5	Warehouses .....	14
Paper Sorters.....	1	Others .....	7
		Total .....	32
OUTWORKERS :—		Shirtmaker .....	1
Tailors .....	2	Bagmaker .....	1
Seamstresses .....	17	Total .....	21
		Grand Total .....	292

#### LIST OF FACTORIES.

TRADE.	No.	TRADE.	No.
Bakehouses .....	4	Mineral Water Works .....	5
Laundries .....	4	Printers .....	5
Joiners, Carpenters, and Builders...10		Metal Plate Works .....	1
Trunk and Box Makers .....	2	Chemical Manure Works.....	1
Plumbers .....	1	Artificial Stone and Marble Works...	2
Smiths and Cartwrights .....	2	Blacking Makers .....	1
Photographic Plate Works.....	1	Sausage Works .....	1
Manufacturing Drysalters .....	2	Tobacco Spinners.....	1
Roperies and Wire Drawers.....	3	Firewood Makers .....	2
Mechanical Engineers .....	9	Nail Works .....	1
Electrical Engineers.....	3	Motor Car Repairers.....	3
Marble Workers .....	1	Breweries .....	2
Cement Works .....	1	Machine Stone Dressers .....	1
Saw Mills .....	1	Brickyards.....	2
Glass Works .....	8	Wood Turners .....	2
Paper Mills.....	1	Boiler Composition Makers.....	1
Printing Ink Works.....	1	Bolt and Rivet Works.....	1
Gas Works.....	1	Electric Lamps.....	1
Iron and Brass Founders.....	2	Pickle Works.....	1
Chemical Works .....	2	Total .....	93

## LIST OF BAKEHOUSES.

## FACTORY BAKEHOUSES :—

Co-operative Society, Low Fell.	J. W. Kent, Swan Street.
J. M. Shotton, High West Street.	J. Henderson, Back Charlton Street.

## WORKSHOP BAKEHOUSES :—

W. Mills, 58 and 60, East Street.	J. Wilson, 12 Mulgrave Terrace.
C. Heaps, 239 High Street.	M. Cook, 13 Ellison Street.
A. Wilson, 229 High Street.	A. Moore, Sunderland Road.
J. Stokoe, 340 High Street.	W. Jackson, Cleveland Street.
A. Liddle, 46 High Street.	J. Ross, Preston's Yard.
S. Ritchie, 92 West Street.	R. Stokoe, Bensham Road.
Hawkes & Co., 42½ High West Street.	J. Carr, Low Fell.
Hawkes & Co., 67 Bensham Road.	J. Hall, Low Fell.
Hawkes & Co., Low Fell.	G. Rotherham, Low Fell.

One baker was proceeded against by the Borough Surveyor for an infringement of the Council's Building Bye Laws, and was fined £1 and costs. He gave an undertaking to put the premises in a state satisfactory to the authorities.

## Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

## I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	36	—	—
WORKSHOPS ... (Including Workshop Laundries.)	196	15	—
WORKPLACES ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	424	—	—
Total ...	656	15	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.  (5)
	Found.  (2)	Remedied.  (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	22	22	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	5	5	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient... ..	4	4	—
	unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	2	—
	not separate for sexes ... ..	1	1	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	37	37	—	—

## 3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.  (8)	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.  (9)	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				
	Lists. (2)	Outworkers (4)	Lists. (5)	Outworkers (7)			
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(12)
Wearing Apparel-making, &c.	2	5	2	2	27	3	34
Paper Bags and Boxes ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	2	6	2	2	27	3	35

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.										Number. (2)
(1)										
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dressmakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Milliners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Joiners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Plumbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Drysalters and Claymoulders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bootmakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Smiths and Cartwrights ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Workplaces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Total number of Workshops on Register ...										271

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	6
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	6
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	—
Other ...	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	—
In use at the end of the year... ..	—

## INSPECTIONS.

During the year I have, in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspectors, made inspections of—

- (1) The lodging houses, which on the whole are reasonable. In all of these the cubic capacity as to air space, etc., has been re-measured during the year, and by strictly enforcing the minimum space allowed, we have reduced the beds by twenty. The proprietor of a house in Bridge Street applied for a license, but we found the house



structurally defective and altogether unsuited for the purpose, and therefore recommended the Committee to refuse a license. We have been able to get improvements in the ventilation of many of the rooms.

- (2) The dairies and milkshops, which, with few exceptions, have been kept in a reasonable cleanly, and sanitary condition.
  - (3) Cowbyres. The inspectors have brought about many improvements here, and by regular visitation see that they are kept clean.
  - (4 and 5) Slaughter houses and knacker's yards are on the whole satisfactory. We notice with great satisfaction that the old method of slaughtering by felling is becoming less popular.
  - (6) Offensive trades, together with smoke nuisances, have occasionally been the source of complaint, but in each case the Sanitary Inspectors have been able to get marked abatement.
  - (7) Insanitary properties. These are continually being brought to my notice by the Sanitary Inspectors. I have paid many visits with them, and on the whole we get much unseen work done.
  - (8) Foods. I am pleased to state that the Inspectors have been more diligent this year than I have known them before. They have come across many cases where they have called me in to consult with them, particularly as regards the carcasses of pigs, sheep, and cows. We investigated a case where copper and tin were found in a bottle of lemonade, and gave you a special report thereon. The owner of the works not only thanked us for calling attention to this, but at great expense provided new plant, which soon put matters right.
- The Inspectors watch very carefully the milk supply, and several letters of warning were sent to vendors, but while at times the cow may be rightly blamed for deficiencies in the milk, yet in many glaring cases the magistrates seem to me to be very lenient.
- (9) Several visits to and reports have been made to you on open ponds, some of which were being filled up by house refuse. The only thing we could suggest under the then existing circumstances in connection with the Walker Street pond was to fill it up as quickly as possible. This has been done, and the disagreeable smells arising therefrom have disappeared.
  - (10) I should like to state here that I have made several visits to works in company with the Surveyor. These visits have been very beneficial and interesting, as they keep one in touch not only with improvements, but also the detection of faults which lie at the bottom of many health problems.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I have to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Officials of the various departments for many useful hints and helps during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**THOS. M. CLAYTON,**

*Medical Officer of Health.*

11th MARCH, 1908.



TABLE No. I.

BIRTHS AND RATES FOR VARIOUS WARDS.

1907. MONTH ENDING	Total.	Males.	Females.	North. East.	North West.	Central.	East Central.	South Central.	West Central.	East.	South	West.	Work- house.
January 12th.....	152	70	82	12	22	20	12	20	12	21	7	10	1
February 9th .....	351	182	169	34	39	49	31	40	13	51	28	44	3
March 9th .....	283	144	139	34	25	33	23	37	18	39	18	23	1
April 6th .....	300	148	152	23	31	38	21	36	14	40	36	25	1
May 4th .....	302	156	146	33	27	50	30	37	15	47	13	29	5
June 8th.....	415	209	206	49	54	51	20	59	20	61	35	50	1
July 7th .....	311	157	154	34	28	41	25	38	14	37	30	28	1
August 10th .....	368	187	181	39	46	43	28	49	24	42	29	33	4
September 7th .....	290	146	144	31	22	34	27	33	18	46	25	27	—
October 12th .....	334	176	158	34	48	43	23	37	18	41	29	27	3
November 9th .....	265	129	136	33	27	28	19	39	20	27	29	29	2
December 7th.....	276	134	142	31	33	39	19	31	22	35	19	27	2
December 31st.....	216	117	99	18	32	31	19	25	10	24	18	22	1
Total .....	3863	1955	1908	405	434	500	297	481	218	511	316	374	25
Ward rate per 1,000...	30.7	—	—	29.7	29.8	31.8	22.9	34.4	18.9	40.1	36.4	43.1	—

TABLE NO. 2.

MONTHLY RETURN OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES, SEX, AND WARDS.

1907.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0-1.	Years 1-5.	Years 5-15	Years 15-25	Years 25-35	Years 35-45	Years 45-65	Years 65 up.	North.	North East.	North West.	Central.	East Central.	South Central.	West Central.	East.	South.	West.	Work- house.	Sheriff Hill Hospital.	Saltwell Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Abbot Schools.
Ending																										
January 12th....	70	38	32	19	6	—	4	23	18	6	13	7	6	10	1	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
February 9th ..	160	91	69	35	21	6	11	48	39	13	23	18	11	14	8	9	12	9	12	16	20	20	—	—	—	—
March 9th .....	146	83	63	32	18	9	6	45	36	13	18	24	14	12	7	6	10	6	10	8	14	14	1	1	—	—
April 6th .....	147	85	62	37	18	7	10	52	23	11	16	6	14	17	10	6	19	6	19	14	12	21	—	—	—	—
May 4th .....	156	77	79	43	27	8	3	54	21	23	10	25	10	24	9	8	14	8	14	8	14	9	1	1	—	—
June 8th .....	197	105	92	56	33	9	6	57	36	18	27	16	22	24	10	13	21	13	21	16	14	16	—	—	—	—
July 6th .....	152	84	68	42	28	6	6	43	27	21	24	19	10	18	6	5	13	5	13	12	8	16	—	—	—	—
August 10th ....	161	85	76	46	29	7	9	40	30	14	22	24	16	18	14	10	16	10	16	7	7	10	1	—	2	—
September 7th ...	109	54	55	24	15	7	3	40	20	12	11	13	11	11	8	6	6	6	6	11	5	14	—	—	1	—
October 12th ....	181	96	85	68	32	6	5	40	30	18	36	25	10	17	4	14	13	14	13	13	10	20	1	—	—	—
November 9th ..	148	79	69	42	20	3	9	50	24	12	17	17	11	22	6	5	18	5	18	12	12	12	3	—	1	—
December 7th.....	160	85	75	40	22	2	10	58	28	15	22	19	14	18	5	8	13	8	13	13	13	18	2	—	—	—
December 31st....	150	66	84	43	29	4	7	44	23	13	20	14	11	15	10	12	11	12	11	15	18	18	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	1937	1028	909	527	298	74	89	594	355	189	259	227	160	220	98	107	172	147	149	193	9	—	—	7	—	—

TABLE NO. 3.

ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1,000 FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM CERTAIN EPIDEMIC DISEASES, DURING THE YEAR 1907,  
ALSO THE BIRTH RATES.

(Taken from the Registrar General's Quarterly Returns.)

	All Causes.	Zymotic Rate.	Smallpox Rate.	Measles Rate.	Scarlet Fever Rate.	Diphtheria Rate.	Whooping Cough Rate.	Fever Rate.	Diarrhoea Rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births.	Birth Rate.
England and Wales .....	15.0	1.25	—	.35	.9	.16	2.8	.06	.29	118	26.2
31 Great Towns ..... (Populations over 120,000)	15.2	1.56	.005	.45	.11	.18	.35	.07	.38	128	27.2
76 Large Towns ..... (Populations over 50,000)	15.3	1.54	—	.42	.12	.17	.35	.06	.39	127	27.0
142 Smaller Towns .....	14.5	1.28	—	.41	.7	.14	.29	.07	.28	123	25.7
Rest of England and Wales .....	14.8	.72	—	.25	.06	.15	.21	.06	.18	106	25.6
*Administrative County of Durham .	17.0	1.98	—	.69	.06	.20	.32	.10	.59	136	34.8
<b>GATESHEAD .....</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>.45</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>.35</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.37</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>30.7</b>

\* Kindly supplied by Dr. Hill, M.O.H., Durham County Council.

TABLE No. 4.

**SEVENTY-SIX GREAT TOWNS' BIRTH AND VARIOUS DEATH RATES  
PER 1,000 LIVING.**

*(Taken from the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar General.)*

TOWNS.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Smallpox Rate.	Measles Rate.	Scarlet Fever Rate.	Diphtheria Rate.	Whooping Cough Rate.	Fever Rate.	Diarrhoea Rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births.
76 Great Towns.....	27.0	15.3	1.54	—	.42	.12	.17	.35	.06	.39	127
<b>GATESHEAD</b> .....	<b>30.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>1.56</b>	—	<b>.45</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>.35</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.37</b>	<b>137</b>
London .....	25.7	14.5	1.41	—	.38	.13	.16	.37	.04	.31	115
Croydon .....	25.6	13.1	.88	—	.05	.08	.22	.007	.26	.93	93
Willesden .....	27.9	11.5	1.27	—	.27	.12	.12	.49	.02	.21	110
Hornsey .....	16.9	8.6	.53	—	.05	.05	.09	.21	.04	.07	77
Tottenham .....	30.2	13.4	1.30	—	.47	.09	.10	.51	.03	.19	103
West Ham .....	28.5	14.6	2.18	—	.51	.18	.24	.53	.05	.40	131
East Ham .....	26.3	11.1	1.83	—	.51	.17	.29	.47	.01	.36	107
Leyton .....	26.0	11.2	1.66	.12	.18	.26	.53	.32	.05	.18	92
Walthamstow .....	28.4	11.9	1.82	—	.26	.17	.30	.60	.03	.20	111
Hastings .....	16.6	12.7	.49	—	.04	.04	.06	.22	—	.12	80
Brighton .....	21.0	14.7	.83	—	.10	—	.11	.27	.02	.32	112
Portsmouth .....	27.9	16.0	1.83	—	.81	.02	.29	.27	.14	.29	123
Bournemouth.....	17.3	12.0	.23	—	—	.01	.06	—	.03	.13	84
Southampton .....	23.1	13.0	.81	.01	.05	.01	.17	.16	.04	.36	109
Reading .....	22.5	12.4	1.06	—	.18	.01	.47	.17	.05	.16	91
Northampton.....	20.6	12.3	.89	—	.30	.07	.05	.11	.02	.32	122
Ipswich .....	25.4	14.9	1.17	—	.48	—	.11	.37	.04	.15	105
Great Yarmouth.....	26.3	14.9	1.05	—	.02	.09	.09	.38	.09	.38	128
Norwich .....	24.9	14.6	1.31	—	.02	.01	.37	.33	.10	.46	124
Plymouth .....	23.1	14.7	.85	—	.20	.03	.12	.09	.05	.34	109
Devonport .....	27.2	13.1	1.16	—	.35	.03	.13	.11	.07	.45	107
Bristol .....	24.3	13.1	.82	.002	.08	.07	.17	.09	.06	.32	99
Hanley .....	32.3	18.6	2.40	—	1.07	.21	.27	.22	.13	.49	159
Burton-on-Trent.....	24.3	12.4	1.19	—	.64	.11	.09	.09	.13	.11	98
Wolverhampton .....	26.3	15.1	1.42	—	.21	.23	.25	.15	.07	.49	129
Walsall .....	29.5	15.4	2.29	—	.76	.14	.05	.41	.13	.78	154
Handsworth .....	22.9	10.4	.89	—	.27	.04	.16	.16	.06	.18	101
West Bromwich.....	30.9	16.6	2.34	—	1.37	.42	.11	.01	.10	.30	146
Birmingham .....	28.3	16.1	1.77	—	.57	.16	.18	.33	.08	.43	148
King's Norton.....	24.5	10.2	.75	—	.22	.15	.09	.15	.06	.05	103
Smethwick .....	28.7	12.9	1.12	—	.39	.18	.12	.19	.13	.09	117
Aston Manor .....	25.4	12.9	1.49	—	.47	.08	.19	.24	.07	.43	126
Coventry .....	33.0	14.8	1.01	—	.26	.05	.12	.05	.03	.49	105
Leicester .....	23.2	12.6	.90	—	.27	.16	.06	.06	.02	.31	132
Grimsby .....	29.9	16.1	2.23	—	.71	.15	.17	.51	.21	.46	152
Nottingham .....	26.8	17.5	2.25	—	.77	.02	.15	.51	.15	.63	165
Derby .....	25.1	14.3	1.61	—	.63	.03	.42	.18	.14	.20	120
Stockport .....	26.8	17.7	1.52	—	.22	.12	.18	.47	.08	.45	160
Birkenhead.....	31.2	15.3	1.96	—	1.10	.10	.20	.15	.09	.31	109
Wallasey.....	26.4	13.3	.76	—	.07	.06	.12	.19	.04	.27	100
Liverpool .....	31.8	19.0	2.00	—	.38	.18	.14	.43	.13	.72	145
Bootle .....	32.4	16.7	1.90	—	.24	.12	.18	.41	.15	.79	123
St. Helen's .....	34.2	18.4	2.99	—	1.62	.10	.11	.56	.14	.43	156
Wigan .....	30.8	18.6	2.60	—	.83	.10	.15	.56	.26	.68	163
Warrington .....	33.6	16.1	2.01	—	.78	.17	.20	.15	.08	.61	123
Bolton .....	24.4	16.7	2.49	—	1.29	.17	.11	.35	.14	.41	146
Bury .....	22.7	15.9	1.14	—	.17	.01	.17	.46	.07	.25	136
Manchester.....	28.7	18.0	1.73	—	.36	.16	.16	.49	.05	.50	147
Salford .....	29.2	17.6	2.13	—	.44	.26	.30	.61	.08	.43	141
Oldham .....	26.4	19.3	1.51	—	.24	.12	.12	.46	.03	.52	144
Rochdale .....	23.5	17.1	1.11	—	.27	.04	.26	.33	.05	.14	123
Burnley .....	28.5	17.6	1.41	—	.06	.12	.13	.27	.10	.69	158
Blackburn .....	24.7	16.9	1.36	—	.36	.14	.12	.33	.10	.28	154
Preston .....	26.7	19.0	1.66	—	.21	.05	.10	.60	.14	.54	158
Barrow-in-Furness ..	29.1	13.6	1.56	—	.58	—	.21	.41	.10	.24	117
Huddersfield .....	23.1	17.0	.77	—	.10	.06	.08	.17	.11	.22	96
Halifax .....	17.4	14.3	.68	—	.04	.02	.26	.10	.07	.18	104
Bradford.....	19.9	14.7	.89	—	.17	.04	.17	.27	.08	.17	124
Leeds .....	24.9	15.3	1.25	—	.22	.11	.13	.34	.05	.38	132
Sheffield .....	30.9	17.0	2.65	—	.86	.23	.12	.35	.09	.99	146
Rotherham.....	32.3	16.1	1.98	—	.49	.03	.16	.36	.09	.83	148
York .....	25.8	15.1	1.20	—	.24	.03	.12	.21	.10	.47	129
Hull .....	28.8	16.1	1.78	.005	.65	.05	.25	.37	.06	.37	127
Middlesbrough .....	34.2	20.2	2.84	—	.99	.09	.34	.53	.16	.72	158
Stockton-on-Tees .....	31.6	18.0	1.78	—	.60	—	.19	.47	.15	.35	116
West Hartlepool .....	27.7	13.5	1.03	—	.34	.04	.12	.32	.03	.17	129
Sunderland.....	34.2	19.1	1.84	—	.64	.14	.27	.27	.07	.45	130
South Shields.....	28.9	16.7	1.36	—	.44	.09	.15	.46	.05	.15	133
Newcastle .....	29.7	15.9	1.36	—	.44	.08	.19	.47	.03	.14	123
Tynemouth .....	32.9	17.4	1.33	—	.40	.09	.16	.49	.01	.16	121
Newport .....	32.0	15.4	1.72	—	.59	.28	.18	.16	.06	.43	122
Cardiff.....	26.0	14.9	1.90	.01	.94	.11	.12	.30	.07	.33	157
Rhondda.....	37.1	16.2	1.89	—	.53	.06	.14	.20	.17	.77	162
Merthyr Tydfil.....	35.9	19.5	2.28	—	.81	.14	.22	.29	.13	.67	154
Swansea .....	32.5	17.9	1.26	—	.14	.05	.12	.40	.04	.51	132
Position of Borough 1907	56th	41st	42nd	—	45th	21st	61st	45th	56th	44th	53rd
1906	63rd	48th	57th	—	43rd	22nd	62nd	52nd	31st	61st	61st



TABLE No. 5.  
ANALYSIS OF DEATHS—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.									
Diseases.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1	Years 1—5	Years 5—15	Years 15—25	Years 25—65	Years 65 up.
Pneumonia .....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Abscesses.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercular Peritonitis.....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Basal Meningitis .....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Nephritis.....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Osteo Myelitis .....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total.....	7	4	3	—	3	4	—	—	—
SHERIFF HILL FEVER HOSPITAL.									
Diphtheria .....	4	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Typhus Fever .....	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
Typhoid Fever .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total.....	9	3	6	—	4	1	1	3	—
WORKHOUSE.									
See Table No. 13 .....	193	129	64	10	6	2	9	80	86
Total.....	209	136	73	10	13	7	10	83	86

TABLE No. 6.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents register'd in Public Institt'ns in the District.	Deaths of Residents register'd in Public Institt'ns beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births register'd	Number.	Rate.*					
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897..	101070	3622	35.8	630	173.	1916	18.9	205	32	31	1915	18.9
1898..	103775	3679	35.4	769	209.	2153	20.7	157	24	30	2159	20.8
1899..	106552	3890	36.5	688	176.	2022	18.9	167	17	28	2033	19.0
1900..	109436	3988	36.4	668	167.	2101	19.2	197	14	24	2111	19.2
1901..	110492	4063	36.7	799	196.	2433	22.0	200	20	31	2413	21.8
1902..	113024	4160	36.8	574	137.9	2037	18.02	209	37	30	2030	17.9
1903..	115531	4131	35.7	655	158.	1956	16.7	165	24	58	1964	16.9
1904..	118067	4053	34.3	705	173.	2213	18.7	207	23	35	2225	18.8
1905..	120620	3941	32.6	550	139.	1892	15.6	185	26	24	1890	15.6
1906..	123191	3937	31.95	642	163.	2053	16.5	218	47	22	2028	16.4
Averages for years 1897-1906	112175	3946	35.2	668	169.	2077	18.5	191	26	31	2076	18.5
1907..	125783	3863	30.7	527	136.	1937	15.3	209	31	36	1942	15.4

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District or Division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of  
area covered by water)—3,231.

Total population at all ages .....109,898 } At  
Number of inhabited houses ..... 13,721 } Census of  
Average number of persons per house ..... 8.0 } 1901.

TABLE No. 7.

**TOTAL ANNUAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS ZYMOTIC DISEASES, etc.,  
FOR TEN YEARS—1897 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.**

[illegible]





TABLE No. 9.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1907.

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF HOUSES AND THEIR CASES.								Total Number of Houses Infected.	Total Number of Cases in Infected Houses.	Workhouse.	Sheriff Hill Hospital.	Nurses' Home.	Total Number of Cases from all Sources.	House Convenience Accommodation.			Average Number of Rooms per Infected House.	Average Number of Inmates per Infected House.	Incidence Rate.	Mortality Rate.
	1 Case.	2 Cases.	3 Cases.	4 Cases.	5 Cases.	6 Cases.	7 Cases.	8 Cases.							Ash-closet.	Water-closet.	Ash-closet.				
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	145	25	11	2	—	—	—	—	183	236	—	—	—	236	131	24	28	3.9	5.5	1.8 per 1000	.04 per 1000
Diphtheria .....	127	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	138	154	1	—	—	155	105	21	12	3.8	5.5	1.2	.2
Membranous Croup .....	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	9	4	—	4	3.1	5.1	.07	.03
Typhoid Fever .....	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	20	—	—	—	20	14	—	4	3.0	5.2	.1	.04
Typhus Fever .....	7	1	4	3	—	—	—	1	16	41	—	1	1	43	13	1	2	2.7	6.2	.3	.02
Continued Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	5	—	1	2.3	4.5	.04	.03
Erysipelas .....	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	63	8	—	—	71	47	7	9	3.8	5.1	.5	.004
Phthisis .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	7	—	1	4.0	5.0	.06	.14
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	5	.007	.007
TOTALS .....	381	34	19	6	—	—	—	1	441	538	9	1	1	549	327	53	61	—	—	—	—
AVERAGES .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	5.5	4.3 per 1000	1.86 per 1000

TABLE No. 10.

The following Table indicates at which School the Children of a Household were attending when each case was notified or ascertained, during the year 1907.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membran- ous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis.
Alexandra Road .....	—	11	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
Askew Road.....	—	5	1	—	3	1	—	4	—
Brighton Avenue.....	—	19	7	—	1	—	—	1	—
Chester Place.....	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grant Street.....	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Higher Grade.....	—	10	12	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kelvin Grove.....	—	16	16	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lady Vernon.....	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	3	—
Low Fell.....	—	13	12	—	—	—	—	2	—
National .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nun's Lane .....	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—
Oakwellgate .....	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—
Prest Street .....	—	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Prior Street .....	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	—
Rose Street .....	—	1	5	1	1	—	—	1	—
Secondary Day School..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheriff Hill.....	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
Shipcote .....	—	23	2	—	1	—	—	4	—
South Street.....	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Joseph's .....	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
St. Oswald's .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Wilfred's.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland Road .....	—	11	8	—	—	—	1	2	1
Victoria Road .....	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	6	3
Wesleyan .....	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Windmill Hills .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Wrekenton .....	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
Private Schools.....	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools outside Borough	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE No. II.

INQUESTS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, WARD, AND THE CORONER'S VERDICT,  
DURING THE YEAR 1907.

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1.	Years 1—5.	Years 5—15.	Years 15—25.	Years 25—65.	Years 65 up.	North.	North East.	North West.	Central.	East Central.	South Central.	West Central.	East.	South.	West.	Workhouse.	Children's Hosp.
Congenital Debility .....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improper Feeding .....	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Post Partum Hæmorrhage .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Eclampsia .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Septicaemia following wound .....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Peritonitis .....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hydrothorax .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (General) .....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tetanus .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fracture of Thigh Bone and Burns ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Injury to Head by Cart .....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury to Head by Barrel .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Injury to Back, with neglect .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Apoplexy .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Alcoholism .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Found Dead .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scalding .....	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burning .....	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning (River Tyne)—																					
(a) Found Drowned .....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Accidental .....	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Falls—																					
(a) Injury to Thigh .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Hæmorrhage of Brain .....	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
(c) Concussion of Brain .....	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(d) Compression of Brain .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Fracture of Base of Skull .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Injury to Spine .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(g) Injuries whilst Intoxicated ....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Extensive Injuries .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Shock .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Shock and Gangrene .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Killed by—																					
(a) Motor Car .....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Tram Car .....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Locomotive .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Kick of Horse .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation—																					
Overlaying (accidental) .....	11	6	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide—																					
(a) Strangulation .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cut Throat .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Hanging .....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
(d) Drowning .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(e) Locomotive Engine .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(f) Carbolic Acid .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Irritant Poison .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	70	52	18	16	6	6	3	30	9	14	16	4	2	7	1	5	7	1	6	7	—

TABLE No. 12.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, WARDS, AND PROBABLE CAUSES, DURING THE YEAR 1907.

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1.	Years 1—5.	Years 5—15.	Years 15—25.	Years 25—65.	Years 65 up.	North.	North East.	North West.	Central.	East Central.	South Central.	West Central.	East.	South.	West.	Workhouse.
Bronchitis .....	8	6	2	5	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia .....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Phthisis .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth .....	8	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Debility .....	5	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Defects .....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis .....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiac Disease .....	24	10	14	—	—	1	—	17	6	2	6	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	1
Apoplexy .....	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Embolism .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Uræmia .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Gastric Catarrh ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Senile Decay .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions .....	16	8	8	11	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	3	1	—	2	2	2	—
TOTALS .....	81	36	45	34	6	3	1	29	8	11	14	12	4	16	3	3	7	4	6	1

TABLE No. 13.  
GATESHEAD UNION WORKHOUSE.  
ANALYSIS OF DEATHS, according to Causes, Ages, Sex, and District, Year ending  
31st December, 1907.

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1.	Years 1—5.	Years 5—15.	Years 15—25.	Years 25—65.	Years 65 upwards.	BELONGING TO						
										Gateshead.	Winlaton.	Heworth.	Whickham.	Crawcrook.	Chopwell.	
Diphtheria.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy .....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemiplegia .....	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Softening .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Disease of Brain.	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	7	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease of Brain .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis .....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis .....	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile Dementia .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Mania .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterio Sclerosis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caries of Spine .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Senile Decay .....	42	23	19	—	—	—	—	2	40	35	—	3	3	1	—	—
Congenital Debility .....	6	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
General Debility .....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improper Feeding.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caries of Wrist .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gonorrhoeal Rheumatism.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiac .....	24	13	11	—	—	1	2	14	7	19	1	3	—	—	1	—
Cancer .....	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	6	4	9	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	11	10	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	8	2	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis .....	17	12	5	2	2	—	—	5	8	16	—	—	1	—	—	—
Phthisis .....	34	28	6	—	—	1	6	24	3	32	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephantiasis.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erythema Nodosum ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Psoriasis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Senile Gangrene .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ovarian Tumour .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra ....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess in Testicle ....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess in Abdomen ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture of Thigh Bone	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury to Back.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide. Pneumonia after Immersion ....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	193	129	64	10	6	2	9	80	86	167	4	10	8	3	1	—



TABLE No. 14.

**ANALYSIS OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO CAUSES, AGES, AND SEX, OF PERSONS  
DYING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT BUT BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT,  
DURING THE YEAR 1907.**

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Years 0—1	Years 1—5	Years 5—15	Years 15—25	Years 25—65	Years 65 up.
<b>SEDGEFIELD ASYLUM:—</b>									
Phthisis .....	6	5	1	—	—	—	2	4	—
Pneumonia .....	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2
Hypostatic Congestion of Lungs.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cardiac .....	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bright's Disease.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
General Paralysis .....	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	10	—
Epilepsy .....	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Maniacal Exhaustion.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Exhaustion from Melancholia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	33	24	9	—	—	—	3	22	8
<b>HARTON WORKHOUSE:—</b>									
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>CARDIFF SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL:</b>									
Rheumatic Fever .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<b>TYNEMOUTH INFIRMARY:—</b>									
Accidentally Killed .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	36	26	10	—	—	—	4	23	9

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—2 Months.	2—3 Months.	3—4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7—8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9—10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11—12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Males.	Females.
All Causes. } Certified . . . . .	124	26	43	18	211 <sup>m134 f77</sup>	39	31	32	15	22	23	23	29	20	29	22	495	289	207
Causes. } Uncertified . . . . .	10	—	1	—	11 <sup>m</sup> 6 f 8	4	6	4	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	31	17	14
	134	26	44	18	222	43	37	36	16	22	24	25	29	21	30	22	527	306	221
Smallpox . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	4	4	18	10	8
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1 <sup>m</sup>	—	3	3	3	—	2	—	3	3	3	1	2	2	2
Diarrhea (all forms) . . . . .	—	—	1	1	2 <sup>m</sup> f 1	4	3	5	1	4	4	3	4	1	2	1	21	9	12
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	34	18	16
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Premature Birth . . . . .	69	9	6	1	1 <sup>m</sup>	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
Congenital Debility . . . . .	38	11	22	3	87 <sup>m45 f12</sup>	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	49	47
Congenital Defects . . . . .	11	1	4	1	17 <sup>m8 f9</sup>	1	1	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	116	78	38
Injury at Birth . . . . .	4	—	—	—	4 <sup>t</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	9	12
Want of Breast Milk—Starvation . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis . . . . .	—	—	2	1	3 <sup>m</sup>	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	3	31	21	10
Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .	—	—	2	—	2 <sup>m</sup> f 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	7	4	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	2	3
Erysipelas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	6	1	5
Syphilis . . . . .	—	—	2	1	4 <sup>m33 f1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	3
Meningitis, not Tuberculous . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions . . . . .	9	2	4	—	15 <sup>m13 f8</sup>	7	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	39	5	1
Bronchitis . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1 <sup>m</sup>	—	7	7	1	5	4	2	4	5	4	3	28	11	11
Broncho-Pneumonia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	4	2	43	25	18
Pneumonia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	4	3	16	13	3
Suffocation—Overlying Dentition . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2 <sup>m</sup> f 1	2	5	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	10	5	5
Ulcerative Stomatitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	4	1
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
Dermatitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1 <sup>m</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cellulitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Abscess of Thigh . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paraphimosis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Phthisis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Scalds . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Accident, falling into pail when born . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS . . . . .	134	26	44	18	222 <sup>m140 f 82</sup>	43	37	36	16	22	24	25	29	21	30	22	527	306	221

TABLE No. 16.

## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO CAUSES, AGES, SEX, AND WARDS, DURING THE YEAR 1907.

[illegible]



TABLE No. 17.

ANALYSIS OF OTHER CAUSES OF DEATHS, ACCORDING TO AGES, SEX, AND WARDS, FOR THE YEAR 1907.

DISEASES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Yrs. 0-1	Yrs. 1-5	Yrs. 5-15	Yrs. 15-25	Yrs. 25-65	Yrs. 65 up.	North	N. East.	N. West.	Central.	E. Central	S. Central	W. Central	East.	South.	West.	W'khouse	Children's Hospital.	Sheriff Hill Hospital.	Saltwell Hospital.
Apoplexy .....	84	43	41	—	—	1	—	43	40	8	8	7	8	14	10	5	5	6	9	4	—	—	—
Hemiplegia .....	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Cerebral Softening .....	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Cerebral Embolism .....	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Effusion .....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Tumour .....	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Disease of Brain .....	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Meningitis .....	22	12	10	6	13	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	2	6	1	3	1	1	—	—
Otitis Media .....	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
General Paralysis .....	16	12	4	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	—	—	—
Senile Dementia .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy .....	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Mania .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chronic Alcoholic Insanity .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterio-sclerosis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Imbecility ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Cretinism ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus .....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Convulsions .....	53	35	18	39	12	2	—	—	—	6	6	11	4	7	3	—	9	3	4	—	—	—	—
Laryngismus Stridulus ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Myelitis .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia .....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Sclerosis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locomotor Ataxy .....	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Peripheral Neuritis .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteo Myelitis .....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Caries of Spine .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Myxoedema .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Laryngitis .....	5	3	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tracheitis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile Decay .....	125	52	73	—	—	—	—	7	118	8	6	15	10	4	8	9	7	8	8	42	—	—	—
General Debility .....	5	2	3	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus .....	42	30	12	31	11	—	—	—	—	7	9	3	3	8	—	5	3	2	1	1	—	—	—
Improper Feeding .....	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rickets .....	6	4	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enchondroma Thigh Bone ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caries of Wrist .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism Acute .....	5	2	3	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cellulitis .....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernicious Anæmia .....	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aneurism of the Aorta ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Aneurism .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentition .....	16	8	8	10	6	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancrum Oris .....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcerative Stomatitis ..	4	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis .....	13	7	6	5	3	1	—	2	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
Haematemesis .....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastric Ulcer .....	7	—	7	—	—	1	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis .....	4	2	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction ..	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene of Appendix ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis .....	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Hepatitis .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hepatic Congestion .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biliary Colic .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gall Stones .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus .....	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Spleen .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascites .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nephritis .....	31	6	25	—	6	1	2	20	2	3	3	7	—	4	2	2	5	—	4	—	1	—	—
Uræmia .....	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Addison's Disease .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chronic Psoriasis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erythema Nodosum .....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dermatitis .....	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile Gangrene .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Elephantiasis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mammary Tumours .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ovarian Tumour .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Noma Vulva .....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraphimosis .....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Prostatic Disease .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	558	281	277	104	69	17	11	149	208	51	53	73	49	49	34	35	47	38	46	80	3	—	—



TABLE No. 18.

VARIOUS WARD STATISTICS.

WARDS.	Area in Acres.	Persons per Acre.	Population (Census)	Population, Estimated June, 1907.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths under one year	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births.	No. of Infectious Diseases Notified.	Incidence Rate.	Mortality Rate.	Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate.
North Ward .....	148	91.9	11881	13610	495	29.7	189	13.8	57	140.	41	3.0	.07	22	1.6
North-East Ward.....	494	29.4	12730	14561	434	29.8	259	17.7	91	209.	20	1.3	.2	35	2.5
North-West Ward .....	348	39.4	13702	15681	500	31.8	227	14.4	80	160.	54	3.4	.3	23	1.4
Central Ward .....	97	116.4	11293	12926	297	22.9	160	12.3	44	148.	51	3.9	.3	10	.6
East Central Ward .....	84	166.1	12196	13960	481	34.4	220	15.7	69	143.	41	2.9	.5	41	2.9
South Central Ward.....	232	49.5	10042	11496	218	18.9	98	8.5	20	91.	46	4.0	.08	4	.3
West Central Ward .....	113	109.6	10829	12393	302	24.3	107	8.6	19	62.	57	4.5	.3	12	.9
East Ward.....	291	43.7	11117	12722	511	40.1	172	13.5	55	108.	70	5.5	.5	18	1.4
South Ward .....	1114	7.7	7576	8670	316	36.4	*147	16.9	46	145.	78	8.9	.5	*18	2.0
West Ward .....	333	28.5	8522	9764	†374	43.1	†149	15.2	46	122.	91	9.3	.7	15	1.5
TOTAL.....	3254	38.6	109888	125783	3863	30.7	1937	15.4	527	136.	549	4.3	.44	207	1.6

† Excluding 25 Births and 193 Deaths at Workhouse.

\* Excluding 9 Deaths at Sheriff Hill Hospital.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

*Presented February 12th, 1908.*



MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you my Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the work of your Sanitary Department.

#### **ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.**

During the year ended December 31st, 1907, your staff of Inspectors dealt with a great many nuisances of various kinds. 1588 informal notices under the Public Health Acts and Borough Byelaws were served to secure the abatement of 2518 nuisances, in addition to a large number abated by verbal warnings; 684 letters were also written.

233 nuisances were reported to the Committee as not being attended to, and authority was given to take legal proceedings. Further intimations to the persons concerned resulted in the work being done, except in one case, where a magistrate's summons was found unavoidable. In this instance the first notice was served on September 9th, and the nuisance was finally abated on December 11th. Nine letters were sent and three interviews held before the issue of the summons, showing that a good deal of patience and forbearance had to be exercised; it was not until all other means had been exhausted that extreme measures were taken.

Summaries of the inspections made and nuisances dealt with are given on Tables I. and II. There are a few notices standing over until the weather permits of the work being done.

#### **COMPLAINTS.**

1302 complaints were received, including 419 sent by the Scavenging Department, and 59 by the Water Company. 317 were referred to the Scavenging Department, and 31 to the Borough Engineer. Several reports were also kindly sent by the School Attendance Officers and the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., chiefly relating to dirty houses.

#### **DRAINAGE.**

Choked drains and waterclosets again bulk largely in the list of nuisances, 377 being dealt with and 873 visits made to see they were abated. Most of these nuisances arise in tenement property, where several occupiers use one yard and convenience, and your Inspectors are always ready to assist owners if they arrange the turns of their tenants.

Of 89 defective drains dealt with, 53 were entirely re-constructed with intercepting chambers and traps, new gullies and waterclosets,



and other fittings, whilst 36 were re-laid and repaired. 197 visits were made for the purpose of examining and testing drains by the water and smoke tests, and 155 to drains opened and in course of repair or re-construction. 342 other inspections were made of drainage and sanitary fittings, chiefly on complaint of bad smells arising therefrom.

The examination and testing of systems in better class property is still done free of charge, and the following important re-constructions were effected :--

St. Oswald's Schools, Wrekenton.  
 Wesleyan Chapel, Low Fell.  
 18 Albert Drive, Low Fell.  
 Slaughter Houses, Jackson Street Stores.  
 Bensham Road Wesleyan Chapel.  
 10 Woodhouse Terrace.  
 5 Noble Terrace.  
 221 Coatsworth Road.  
 Beacon Lough Lodge.  
 19 Poplar Crescent.  
 Boundary Cottages, Low Fell.  
 7 Havelock Terrace.  
 35 Belgrave Terrace.  
 3 and 4 Belle Vue Cottages, Low Fell.  
 3 Lorraine Terrace.

The entire system of drainage in Raglan Terrace from No. 5 to 22 was re-constructed, new connections being made to the sewer provided for that purpose last year. 290 feet of new drainage was laid, with 5 disconnecting traps and chambers, 9 gullies, and 9 pedestal cottage waterclosets and cisterns, in place of old trough closets.

#### **SCHOOL DRAINAGE.**

At the Wrekenton R.C. Schools, the whole of the drainage system was re-laid, and 5 new water-closets provided.

The drains at the Durham Road Secondary School were examined and tested, and found in order.

#### **LICENCED PREMISES (HOTELS).**

Several inspections of licenced premises were made, and sanitary improvements carried out at the

Beaconsfield Hotel, Low Fell,

Crown Hotel, Bensham Road,

the whole of the drains being re-laid and new water-closets and urinals

provided. Plans were deposited and approved in December for the re-erection in glazed brick of the urinal at the Central Buildings, Half Moon Lane, which has long been a source of complaint.

#### **SANITARY CONVENIENCES.**

303 nuisances from foul and offensive ashpits were dealt with, and 125 new ash-closets and 37 water-closets were substituted, others being repaired.

51 notices were served on tenants cautioning them about throwing liquid and vegetable refuse into ashclosets and ashpits.

The Committee having decided that the house refuse from tenemented premises should be collected twice weekly instead of daily, the accommodation for ashes had to be increased or renewed. 1123 inspections of premises were made for this purpose, and 407 notices served to provide a sufficient number of galvanized iron pans. Up to date 330 new pans have been provided, but there still remain several places to be dealt with.

#### **INSANITARY HOUSES.**

No proceedings were taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to have houses closed as being unfit for habitation, but by other means 33 rooms were closed, making about 633 rooms closed in tenement property since 1881.

4066 house to house inspections and 420 special inspections were made of insanitary houses, and 242 nuisances caused by dilapidation of the walls, roofs, spouting, and interior defects, were dealt with.

56 visits regarding over-crowding were made, and several notices served upon the tenants received attention.

A large number of dirty tenements were dealt with, and cleansing notices requiring the limewashing of passages and staircases in 710 premises were served; 72 dirty dwelling rooms and sanitary conveniences were also dealt with by notice.

#### **OFFENSIVE PONDS.**

76 visits were paid to the various offensive ponds, and deposits of refuse which exist in various parts of the Borough, chiefly at Teams. The work of filling these up was hastened on as much as possible so as to minimise any nuisance that might arise in warm weather.

7 samples of refuse which had been deposited at varying periods at these tips, were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

### SMOKE NUISANCES.

26 observations of dense emissions of smoke were taken, and written and verbal representations made to the owners and occupiers, advising more careful stoking and attention on the part of workmen in charge. At the Teams Paper Mills, electrical power has as far as practicable been substituted for steam, and in another place a gas engine was installed.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 13 Licenced Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, of which 3 are for both sexes and 10 for men only. By courtesy of the Chief Constable particulars have been obtained as to the number of persons using these premises. The total number for the year was—

Men	...	...	...	...	193,792
Women	...	...	...	...	5,896
Children	...	...	...	...	1,918

---

201,606

giving an average per night of 552 as compared with previous years :

1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
805	720	629	568	564	552

a decline of 253 per night in six years. The accommodation provided per night is 803 beds, 721 single and 41 double. *See Tables III. & IV.*

When I was appointed your Inspector of Common Lodging Houses under the Public Health Act, 1875, the register was kept by the police, and it had been their practice in measuring up the cubic capacity of the rooms to allow any little deficiency of cubic space to pass. There thus remained at the last annual application for licenses, several long established houses where the old state of things still existed, and after due consideration the Committee decided that in view of the gradual decrease in the number of lodgers (shown above) no hardship would be inflicted upon holders of licenses if the byelaws as to cubic space were strictly enforced. The rooms were accordingly re-measured, and a reduction of 20 beds made on the licences.

Objection was taken to a deficiency in watercloset accommodation at Donnelly's House, 15 Mirk Lane, and 2 new closets were provided and the urinal rebuilt.

At Burns' house, 10 Church Street, several alterations were made to the ventilation and lighting of the rooms.

The houses on the whole are maintained in a very cleanly and orderly state, and 330 visits were made by the Chief Assistant Inspector to ensure that the sanitary arrangements, bedding, etc., were kept in accordance with the byelaws.

One application for permission to convert the premises known as the Blue Bell Inn, Bridge Street (recently condemned by the Licensing Justices) into a Common Lodging House, was not acceded to, the arrangement and sanitary condition of the house being quite unsatisfactory.

#### **HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS (TENEMENTS).**

The tenement houses in which the rooms are all taken by one person and let off as lodgings were periodically inspected and on the whole were found in a cleanly state. No cases of overcrowding were discovered. There are 149 rooms registered, of which only 133 are furnished, and accommodation is provided for 471 persons.

#### **SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**

There are 24 registered private Slaughter Houses in the Borough, containing 48 separate Slaughter Sheds.

970 visits were made, and the premises, generally speaking, were kept in a fair and reasonable sanitary condition.

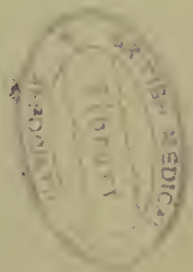
A great number of carcasses were examined in slaughter houses and shops, and from various causes 2,548 lbs. weight of meat were condemned as unfit for food and destroyed.

#### **KNACKERS YARDS.**

There are 2 Knackers Yards in the Borough, the annual licences for which were again renewed in October. These premises dealt with 2,001 horses, 291 cows, and 6 other animals during the year, a total of 2,298 as against 2,227 last year. 135 visits were made by the District Inspector, and although some difficulty is experienced in getting the refuse disposed of, yet little cause of complaint was given.

#### **OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

There are 9 premises registered to carry on the offensive trades allowed by law in Urban Districts, namely, Tallow Melters, Bone Boilers, Soap and Candle Makers, Gut Scrapers, and Tripe Preparers. 299 visits were made, and the premises which are necessary evils strictly supervised, so as to avoid, as far as practicable, the emission of offensive smells.





### **CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS).**

After a long period of immunity from outbreaks of disease amongst dairy cattle and other animals kept in the town, some cases of Swine Fever unfortunately occurred at the Gateshead Union Workhouse. On May 30th information was received from an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture that Swine Fever had been detected amongst 11 young pigs sold and sent into the Chester-le-Street district, and I was instructed to serve notices on the Guardians, declaring the Workhouse premises to be a Swine Fever infected area. Every enquiry which would be likely to trace the source and cause of the disease was made, including visits to every pigsty in the Borough. On June 11th, the Board of Agriculture notified that a case of the disease had occurred at the Workhouse. 12 young pigs subsequently died and were cremated, and it was not until October 16th that the Board of Agriculture removed the restrictions. In the meantime, owing to various cases in districts adjoining ours, quarantine restrictions were placed on 11 premises, which were withdrawn after a proper period of incubation had elapsed. It is satisfactory to report that out of about 600 swine kept in the outlying parts of the Borough only one place was infected. Altogether 56 notices were served, and 496 visits made in connection with this outbreak. Limewashing and disinfection of all styes and premises was ordered and attended to. To avoid unnecessary loss and hardship, I arranged that pig dealers with any pigs ready for sale could have them examined both before and after slaughter to see that they were healthy and fit for food.

12 visits were made in investigating a case of Anthrax blood-poisoning alleged to have been caused by eating diseased meat. It was found that two butchers in Gateshead bought portions of an animal at an Auction Mart in Newcastle, and a customer of one of them subsequently developed this malignant disease. The butcher's premises were well disinfected, and everything done to ensure the safety of the public.

The Swine Fever Order of 1903 still applies in this District, and 797 licences to remove 6,408 swine into the Borough for slaughter were received from the Newcastle Markets, and these were checked in the course of Slaughter House inspection.

10 licences were granted for the introduction into the Borough of 164 store swine from other parts of the country, principally Bedfordshire.

### **AUCTION MARTS (ANIMALS).**

There are two Auction Marts in the Borough, namely, Messrs.

T. & I. Maughan's, Redheugh Bridge Road, and the Northern Farmers Company, Tyne Road East. These premises and especially the woodwork of the stalls have, by the Regulations of the Board of Agriculture, to be kept well cleansed and disinfected, and 244 visits were made to see that this was done. Any cause of complaint was quickly remedied, and only arose when extra sales were being held.

In order to carry out the provisions of the Sheep Dipping Order of 1907, it was found necessary to send one and sometimes two of the District Inspectors to the Marts held in the Borough, in order to check the licences and declarations, without which no sheep could be admitted. Several letters of caution were sent to various farmers as to infringements of the Order.

#### **DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.**

There are 490 dairies and milk sellers shops registered as required by the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, including 20 purveyors who reside outside the Borough. 81.5% of the samples of milk taken and analysed were certified to be genuine, against 88% last year. *See Table V.*

There are 24 cowkeepers registered, and 171 inspections were made of their premises to see that the Byelaws as to limewashing and cleansing were attended to. Owing to severe competition, this industry is gradually declining in the town, and a large part of the milk supply now comes from adjoining rural districts, and also by rail from greater distances.

There are only two cowkeepers now on the list who do not let their cows out to grass, and their premises are in the more thickly-populated part of the town.

Accommodation is provided for 300 cows, but only about 260 are stalled, the number varying according to the season. No cases of contagious disease occurred, but in one byre where an animal appeared to be suffering from tuberculosis, it was on my recommendation sent to the Knackers yard, where the disease was fully confirmed on examination by the Medical Officer of Health and myself.

#### **FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.**

137 samples of articles of food were submitted to the Public Analysts for the Borough (Messrs. Pattinson & Dunn) of which 120 were certified to be pure and 17 adulterated or deficient. 76 of the total samples were of milk, and 14 were returned as deficient in milk fat or deficient in non-fatty solids (equivalent to added water). None of the cases were considered serious enough to warrant prosecution,

but letters of caution were ordered to be written to the vendors by the Town Clerk. *See Table V.*

A case of adulteration which might have proved serious to many people occurred in June. A case of suspected poisoning was reported by a doctor, who sent a portion of a bottle of lemonade alleged to have caused the illness, and which had a peculiar taste. I at once forwarded the sample to the Public Analysts, and their report was that it contained small quantities of copper and tin compounds. Prompt investigation, in company with your Medical Officer of Health, at the place of manufacture proved that in the process of making the carbonic acid gas (which is so large a factor in aerated waters) a defective apparatus allowed some of the sulphuric acid to pass over with the gas into the container and pipes made of copper and tin, and the acid combined with these metals to form the poisonous substances found in the samples. The manufacturer at once gave instructions for the suspected apparatus to be laid off, new appliances were brought into use, and samples taken therefrom were found to be quite free from any deleterious matters.

#### **TOWN WATER SUPPLY.**

Twelve samples of the town water supply were submitted to the Public Analysts. Several complaints received early in August about the quality were at once investigated, and a communication made to the Water Company. The use of the Carr Hill reservoir was discontinued and it was emptied, cleansed of weeds, and well lime-washed. After being allowed to stand two months, it was again brought into use. By order of the Sanitary Committee an inspection was made in company with the Medical Officer of Health of the reservoirs at Sheriff Hill and Carrs Hill, the former of which is covered, and a report presented thereon.

#### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

333 visits were made to houses where infectious disease (other than Typhus Fever) was notified to exist, and full enquiries made and instructions given. 707 visits were made regarding disinfection, and 816 rooms disinfected.

Typhus Fever broke out in the Park Lane and Askew Road districts, and from October 14th to December 4th, 41 cases were dealt with. Your staff devoted their full attention to these districts, and the disinfectors worked night and day, one of the District Inspectors assisting him with the removal of patients to Hospital. 159 visits were made to infected houses, and 168 rooms were disinfected. House

to house inspections were made in all the infected streets, and instructions given as to cleanliness, ventilation, and disinfection, and 2,195 visits were made to contact houses. School rooms were disinfected at Grant Street, Oakwellgate, Sunderland Road, and Lady Vernon Schools.

One case of Spotted Fever occurred. 12 visits were made to infected and contact houses, 3 contacts were removed, and 9 rooms disinfected.

8,259 bottles of disinfectant were issued, one penny deposit being charged upon the bottles.

#### **INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**

662 visits were paid to premises in which persons were employed. There are 93 factories, 271 workshops and workplaces, and 21 home-workers on the register, and a list of the principal trades is given on Table VI. Several notices forwarded by H.M. Inspectors of Factories received prompt attention.

15 written notices were served, requiring abatement of 37 nuisances arising from dirty premises and sanitary conveniences, defective and insufficient closet accommodation, want of ventilation, and small defects, and all received attention.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in recording the very valuable assistance and hearty co-operation I have received from each member of the Sanitary Staff, and especially from the Deputy Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Robert Wilkinson. They have rendered me loyal assistance in carrying out the many sanitary operations necessary to the physical and moral welfare of the Borough, and which, as you know, are often unpleasant and dangerous.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JOURS,

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.



TABLE I.  
SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL INSPECTIONS MADE.

	Reason for Inspection.	No. of Inspections
Houses.	General inspections ... ..	4066
	Special inspections ... ..	420
	Dilapidated houses ... ..	122
	Defective roofs, spouting, etc. ... ..	337
	Defective paving ... ..	261
	Outhouses dilapidated ... ..	5
	Dirty premises... ..	1245
	Overcrowding ... ..	56
House drainage.	Choked gullies, drains, and waterclosets ... ..	873
	Testing drains ... ..	197
	Defective drainage (repairs) ... ..	179
	Re-construction of drains ... ..	155
	General inspection (on complaint) ... ..	104
	School drainage (testing) and re-construction ... ..	8
	Insanitary scullery sinks and waste pipes ... ..	59
Sanitary Conveniences.	Foul and insanitary conveniences ... ..	382
	Defective and dilapidated ashpits, etc. ... ..	182
	Re-construction of conveniences ... ..	335
	Defective watercloset basins, traps, cisterns, etc. ... ..	69
	Defective and insufficient ashtubs ... ..	1123
	Insufficient watercloset and ashcloset accommodation ... ..	25
	Ashclosets not kept dry ... ..	164
	Trade refuse in ashpits, etc. ... ..	11
Water supply.	Absence of water ... ..	99
	Sampling for analysis ... ..	13
	Reservoirs inspection ... ..	6
Offensive deposits.	Ponds and refuse tips... ..	76
	Accumulations of manure, etc. ... ..	131
	Keeping poultry, etc. ... ..	60
Contagious diseases (Animals)	Swine Fever(Movement Licences) ... ..	449
	Piggeries (infected) ... ..	47
	Anthrax ... ..	12
	Glanders (suspected) ... ..	6
	Sheep dipping ... ..	19
	Auction Marts ... ..	244

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL INSPECTIONS MADE--*continued.*

	Reason for Inspection.	No. of Inspections
Infectious disease.	TYPHUS FEVER :—	
	Visits to infected houses ... ..	159
	Removing cases to Hospital ... ..	41
	Removing contacts to Hospital ... ..	94
	Disinfecting rooms ... ..	168
	Contacts on lists ... ..	2195
	SPOTTED FEVER :—	
	Visits to infected and contact houses ... ..	12
	Contacts removed ... ..	3
	Rooms disinfected ... ..	9
	OTHER DISEASES :—	
	Visits to infected houses ... ..	333
	Visits <i>re</i> disinfection ... ..	707
	Removing cases to Hospital ... ..	97
Registered and licenced premises.	Disinfection of rooms ... ..	816
	Removing bedding ... ..	173
	Slaughter houses ... ..	970
	Offensive trades ... ..	299
	Knackers yards ... ..	135
	Cowbyres and milk purveyors ... ..	208
Factory & Workshops Act.	Common lodging houses ... ..	330
	Houses let in lodgings ... ..	155
	Factories ... ..	36
	Workshops ... ..	196
Smoke nuisances.	Workplaces ... ..	424
	Outworkers ... ..	6
	Visits and observations ... ..	26
Food and Drugs Act.	Sampling articles of food ... ..	137
	TOTAL ... ..	<u>19269</u>

TABLE II.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH BY NOTICES AND LETTERS  
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, AND BYE-LAWS.

Nature of Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done.	Number of Nuisances.
Foul and dilapidated ashpits (to replace by ashclosets or w.c.'s) ... ..	172
Defective ashpits, privies, and ashclosets (to repair doors, seats, etc.) ...	131
Defective waterclosets (to repair basins, cisterns, etc.) ... ..	40
Defective ashtubs (to renew) ... ..	37
Absence of ashtubs (to provide galvanized iron pans) ... ..	407
Ashclosets not kept dry (cautions) ... ..	51
Dilapidation of dwellings (roofs, spouting, etc., to repair or renew) ...	242
Defective yard paving (to cement) ... ..	87
Dilapidated yard walls and outhouses (to rebuild) ... ..	67
Defective drainage (to repair) ... ..	36
Do. do. (to renew with inspection chambers, trap, new gullies, waterclosets, etc.) ... ..	53
Defective sinks and waste pipes (to renew) ... ..	25
Choked drains and waterclosets ... ..	377
Absence of water supply ... ..	56
Do. do. to waterclosets ... ..	11
Dirty passages and staircases (to limewash) ... ..	710
Dirty rooms and conveniences (to cleanse) ... ..	72
Accumulations of refuse (to remove) ... ..	32
Keeping animals, poultry, etc. ... ..	14
Overcrowding ... ..	8
Trade refuse (to remove) ... ..	4
Smoke nuisance (to abate) ... ..	3
Miscellaneous ... ..	9
TOTAL ... ..	2644

TABLE III.  
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES—SITUATION, ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Name of Registered Keeper.	Situation of House.	No. of Lodgers Licensed for.	No. of Lodgers Provided for.	No. of Double Beds.	No. of Single Beds.	No. of W.C.'s.	For Men & Women, or Men only.
J. McQuiggin ...	15 Hillgate ...	26	25	5	15	2	Men and Women.
H. Donnelly ...	Smith's Yard ...	84	84	—	84	5	Men.
H. Donnelly ...	15 Mirk Lane ...	102	102	—	102	5	Men.
Mrs. Watson ...	34 Bottle Bank ...	57	57	8	41	3	Men and Women.
Mrs. Shipley ...	Hawk Yard ...	47	47	—	47	3	Men.
Mrs. Cavanagh...	16—22 Bridge Street	79	79	—	79	4	Men.
M. Burns ...	10 Church Street ...	140	140	4	132	7	Men.
C. Fitzpatrick ...	21 Bridge Street ...	70	69	13	43	5	Men.
Mrs. Hunter ...	1 Bank Road ...	13	11	4	3	1	Men.
Mrs. Sharp ...	1 & 3 Church Stairs...	49	48	7	34	6	Men and Women.
Mrs. Brown ...	43 Church Street ...	38	38	—	38	2	Men.
G. Wright ...	Brandling Street ...	80	80	—	80	4	Men.
Mrs. Bell ...	37 Bottle Bank ...	23	23	—	23	2	Men.
TOTAL ...	13 Houses ...	808	803	41	721	49	Men and Women, 3. Men only, 10.

TABLE IV.  
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF LODGERS AS ASCERTAINED  
BY THE CHIEF CONSTABLE.

MONTHS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
January ...	17776	472	123	18371
February ...	16023	469	113	16605
March ...	18210	535	182	18927
April ...	16488	459	147	17094
May ...	15665	458	133	16256
June ...	14787	459	170	15416
July ...	15610	450	214	16274
August ...	15601	517	183	16301
September ...	15319	484	159	15962
October ...	16322	525	168	17015
November ...	15894	520	149	16563
December ...	16097	548	177	16822
TOTALS ...	193792	5896	1918	201606
Average per night, 1907...	531.0	16.0	5.0	552
" " 1906...	544.0	15.0	4.8	564
" " 1905...	548.0	16.0	4.0	568
" " 1904...	602.0	23.0	4.0	629
" " 1903...	683.0	32.0	5.0	720
" " 1902...	766.0	34.0	5.0	805
Accommodation per night	—	—	—	808



TABLE V.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, AND  
THE RESULTS.

Description of Samples.	Total No. Taken.	Results of Analysis.			Action taken.
		Pure.	Adulterated.	Amount of Adulteration.	
Milk ... ..	76	62	14	Deficient in milk fat. (1) 10% (2) 3.3% (3) 3.3% (4) 3.3% (5) 10% (6) 3.3% (7) 10% (8) 6.6% (9) 10% Deficient in non-fatty solids. (10) 1.6% (11) 3.3% (12) 3.7% (13) 2.6% (14) 2.8%	Cautioned by the Town Clerk.
Butter ... ..	10	10	—		
Lard ... ..	4	4	—		
Coffee ... ..	6	6	—		
Pepper ... ..	5	5	—		
Mustard ... ..	5	4	1	6% of wheaten flour added.	Cautioned by the Town Clerk.
Jams ... ..	6	6	—		
Lemonade ... ..	6	4	2	Small percentage of copper and tin compounds. (1) .3994 grains per pint. (2) .1194 grains per pint.	Gas making apparatus found defective, allo- wing copper and tin vessels to be acted upon by acid. New apparatus and piping provided.
Ice cream ... ..	5	5	—		
Chlorodyne lozenges	5	5	—		
Sweets ... ..	1	1	—		
Tapioca ... ..	4	4	—		
Whisky ... ..	1	1	—		
Rum ... ..	1	1	—		
Gin ... ..	1	1	—		
Brandy — ... ..	1	1	—		
TOTALS ... ..	137	120	17		

TABLE VI.  
 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.  
 INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... ..	36	—	—
Workshops ... ..	196	15	—
Workplaces ... ..	424	—	—
Outworkers ... ..	35	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	691	15	—

DEFECTS FOUND.		
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness ... ..	22	22
Want of ventilation ... ..	3	3
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	5	5
Sanitary accommodation :—		
Insufficient ... ..	4	4
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	2
Not separate for sexes ... ..	1	1
TOTAL ... ..	37	37

PREMISES REGISTERED.		
Factories... ..	...	92
Workshops (Principal Trades) :—		
Bakehouses ... ..	18	
Laundries ... ..	11	
Tailors ... ..	20	
Dressmakers ... ..	30	
Milliners ... ..	28	
Bootmakers ... ..	11	
Joiners ... ..	21	
Plumbers ... ..	14	
Smiths ... ..	19	
Drysalters ... ..	13	
Others ... ..	54	239
Workplaces ... ..	32	
Outworkers ... ..	21	

